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BOSTON UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK

A STUDY OF CHILDREN OF NORMAL AND SUPERIOR I.Q.'S CARED FOR

BY THE M.S.P.C.C.

A Thesis

submitted by

Mary Shortell Ewell

(A.B., Radcliffe College, 1936)

in partial fulfillment of requirements for

the degree of Master of Science in Social Service

1938

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL WORK
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A STUDY OF CHILDREN OF NORMAL AND SUPERIOR I.Q.'S

CARED FOR BY THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

Chapter 1. Introduction

The purpose of this thesis is to make a study of children with normal and superior intelligence quotients cared for by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The records were chosen only on the basis of the intelligence quotient indicated in the children who were tested. From a small group of recent cases which the supervisor had collected from the agents, forty-one were chosen at random for study. Most of the examinations were made at the Judge Baker Guidance Center or at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital while the children were in the care of the Society.

The purpose of the records presented here is to give some picture of the child's background, his intelligence quotient, his social situation, and the plan made for him. This knowledge of the child is helpful in that the intellect at any given moment is the product of both the environment and the native ability. Such tests may bring out certain aspects of the child's personality and social adjustability and to what end the child is using his intelligence.

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intelligence quotient indicated in the children who were tested
from a sample of the records which the reviewer had

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Cruelty to Children. The records were chosen at random for

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The purpose of the records presented here is to give

some picture of the child's background, his intelligence

quotient, his social situation, and the work made for him.

This knowledge of the child is helpful in that the intellect

is not a fixed entity but is the product of both the environment

and the native ability. Such tests may bring out certain

aspects of the child's personality and social adjustability

and so what the child is doing in his intelligence.

Chapter II. Mental Tests

It has been said by F.L.Wells that mental testing is a mental measurement made for the purpose of directing human adjustment to life. The clinical division deals with certain techniques especially suited to the study of individuals whose general behavior is more or less seriously maladjusted. The intelligence score is valuable in so far as it enables one to predict what the individual's level will be. High intelligence is no guarantee of mental balance but if a certain degree of quality measured by the intelligence tests is not present, one may look for difficulties of adjustment on the score of this deficiency. In evaluating the intelligence tests one must take into consideration the individual personality, his character, and environment.

These tests have been found useful in schools for the classification of pupils, in considering the capacity of the pupils in problems of adjustment because of failure to do successfully part or all of the work of the school, in educational guidance, vocational guidance, applied to delinquents, and as a means of studying the interrelationship of mental traits and of investigating mental types. They show that children of superior intelligence may be below the school grade warranted by the intellectual level.

An investigation at Stanford University, when making a study of the influence of environment on the intelligence of foster children stated that the "home environment contributes

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An investigation at Stanford University, which was a study of the influence of environment on the intelligence of foster children, shows that the environment has a marked effect on the intelligence of the child.

about seventeen percent of the variance in intelligence quotient, parental intelligence about thirty-three percent.... The maximal contribution of the best home environment to intelligence is apparently about twenty I.Q. points, or less.... The least cultured, least stimulating kind of American home environment may depress the I.Q. as much as twenty I.Q. points. But situations as extreme as these occur only once or twice in a thousand times in American communities."¹ It was stated in Garth's "Race Psychology" that "heredity is a force in the determination of mental ability by the side of which all other factors are dwarfed in comparison."² It is evident that there are different opinions as to the factors which influence the intelligence, and the use of intelligence tests.

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and the use of intelligence tests.

Chapter III. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Since the records studied here are those which have been supplied by the M.S.P.C.C., it might be interesting to know something about this agency which is a private, charitable organization, incorporated in 1878 under the General Laws, "for the purpose of awakening interest in the abuses to which children are exposed by the intemperance, cruelty, or cupidity of parents and guardians, and to help the enforcement of existing laws on the subject, procure needed legislation, and for kindred work."¹ The purposes as stated in the handbook of this society are to prevent physical abuse and injury, to prevent suffering by children from want of proper physical care, to protect children from moral corruption, to protect children from non-support and desertion by their parents, to provide suitable guardians for children of unfit parents, to prosecute offenders against children, to use its knowledge and experience in shaping legislation and organizing public opinion to the end that child abuse and degradation may be eliminated, to secure in so far as possible for every child throughout the Commonwealth health, happiness, education, and character denied it through circumstances, and the rehabilitation of the child's own home to the point where it is a safe and suitable place in which the child may be reared, to save the home for the child. The children helped are the abused, neglected, those living in unwholesome or degrading environment, or whose personal rights

Chapter III. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Since the reports attached here are those which have been supplied by the S.P.C.C., it might be interesting to know something about this agency, which is a private, charitable organization, incorporated in 1875 under the General Laws, "for the purpose of awakening interest in the subject to which children are exposed by the interference, cruelty, or neglect of parents and guardians, and to help the enforcement of existing laws on the subject, procure needed legislation, and for kindred work." The purposes as stated in the handbook of this society are to prevent physical abuse and injury, to prevent kidnapping by children, to prevent of proper physical care, to protect children from moral corruption, to protect children from non-support and neglect by their parents, to provide suitable quarters for children of unfit parents, to protect offenders against children, to use the knowledge and experience in shaping legislation and extending public opinion to the end that child abuse and delinquency may be eliminated, to secure in as far as possible for every child throughout the Commonwealth health, wealth, happiness, education, and character development through education, and the rehabilitation of the child in as near to the point where it is a safe and suitable place in which the child may be reared, to secure the best for the child. The children helped are those who are neglected, those living in households of ignorance and superstition, or whose personal rights

are being violated. In general, the society is concerned with abused and neglected children where there is culpability on the part of those legally responsible for their welfare.

These children may be referred in various ways and may be cared for according to the way that seems most suitable. The great majority of these children remain in their own homes; some of the feeble-minded and delinquents are committed to State institutions; certain neglected children whose parents seem to be beyond the hope of redemption are committed to the State or placed with private child-placing institutions; some of them are cared for temporarily in the shelter of the SPCC. The children may be referred to the organization by the schools, the police, the court, hospitals, other agencies, both public and private, relatives, neighbors, interested citizens, etc. The Society is primarily concerned with children under sixteen years who are suffering from cruelty, abuse, or neglect, or are living in a degenerate environment and where there is culpability on the part of their parents or others legally responsible for their care and custody. It also deals with children whose personal rights are being violated or threatened by anyone. The word "cruelty", therefore, needs the broadest interpretation.

The Temporary Home of this organization provides temporary shelter and care for children whose immediate removal is necessary, because of extreme neglect or abuse or when deserted or abandoned. Children who are victims of criminal assault and abuse are often placed in this shelter by court

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order for their protection. Many children are admitted on voluntary application, so that they may be studied by experts at hospitals and clinics. Some of these have to be built up physically before necessary surgical operations can be performed. The Boston School Committee furnished the Home a public school teacher while the schools are in session, and provides a playground instructor during the summer recess. Before entering the Home all children receive a thorough physical examination by one of the staff physicians. Health problems are directly under them.

According to the report for 1937 more abused and neglected children were reported to the MSPCC during that year than any other during its history. Physical neglect was the leading element of disorder in 3,382 instances, consisting of bad housing, undernourishment, filth, vermin, etc. Broken homes were also a factor 2,487 times as well as intemperance. The workers reported an increase on mothers who were drinking in public places. In 1,099 families, the moral standards were so low and degeneracy so common that children were being contaminated. There were 852 instances of delinquency, associated largely with broken homes or low moral standards in the homes. The problems of 696 unmarried mothers were brought to the agency, and in many instances the Society was able to secure an admission or adjudication of paternity and support from the fathers of the children. Physical cruelty appeared 339 times. 226 young girls were the victims of degenerate men in immoral episodes. There

order for their protection. Many children are admitted on voluntary application, so that they may be studied by experts at birth and clinics. Some of these have to be built up physically before necessary surgical operations can be performed. The Boston School Committee furnished the Home a public school teacher while the schools are in session, and provides a playground instructor during the summer recess. Before entering the Home all children receive a thorough physical examination by one of the staff physicians. Health problems are directly under their supervision.

According to the report for 1937 more abused and neglected children were reported to the MBPC during that year than any other during its history. Physical neglect was the leading element of disorder in 3,385 instances, consisting of bad housing, undernourishment, filth, vermin, etc. Broken homes were also a factor 2,187 times as well as interference. The workers reported an increase on mothers who were drinking in public places. In 1,099 families, the moral standards were so low and degeneracy so common that children were being contaminated. There were 838 instances of delinquency, associated largely with broken homes or low moral standards in the home. The problem of 699 unmarried mothers were brought to the agency and in many instances the Society was able to secure an admission on substitution of paternity and support from the fathers of the children. Physical cruelty appeared 533 times. 388 young girls were the victims of degenerate men in immoral agencies. There

were ninety instances of indecent assault, and fifty-one of unnatural acts. Feeble-mindedness appeared in 319 homes, and insanity in 212 instances was a disturbing factor in that number of families. It appears that 810 children were found to be in serious need of medical or surgical treatment. In 1,663 homes conditions were so serious that court action, the Society's last resort, was undertaken. Figures show that 3,631 children were protected by this means. Other charitable agencies, public and private, reported 1,449 children indicating clearly that this Society is almost the last resort in social service. We find that 1,304 problems were referred by relatives or immediate members of the family. Requests for service came from individuals 1,070 times. The police called upon the agency 776 times, and 571 cases were reported by the schools, while judges or other court officials referred 509 problems.

These statements give a view of the work of the MSPCC. In the cases to be presented many of these problems will appear. The intelligence quotients of these children vary from ninety to one hundred and thirty. The records give a picture of the child's background, the problems of the situation, and what was done about the condition. There are facts regarding the father's and mother's background, the kind of home life, the school report, health conditions, physical and moral conditions, the problem, and the solution.

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Chapter IV. Case Histories

Case 1. Dick

Dick, born in 1919, is the younger of two children. Brother born in 1913. A complaint was received that Dick was living with a maternal aunt, but had not been entered in school. Formerly he lived with the complainant's niece who received no support and asked that the boy be removed. The boy was a full orphan. The teacher reported that Dick was a nice boy, doing good work. Maternal grandparents took the boy when mother died about six months after his birth. Maternal grandfather supported him until a year before when death caused them to break up house-keeping. Dick boarded in the House of P. where he was unhappy and the place was considered unsuitable. He boarded until 1931 with a family who were forced at that time to break up the home on account of financial difficulties. In the present home the grandmother receives five dollars a week from the OPW. Maternal cousin is out of work and the husband of the maternal aunt is dead. It seemed impossible to keep Dick unless the financial conditions improved. This was a Protestant family. Maternal grandmother has tried to place the boy, but he is opposed to being taken. Grandmother has heard of unfortunate treatment received in the State homes. The relatives would keep the boy if suitable opportunity arose. Father came from Cuba, worked as a stenographer and as a shipping office employee where he was considered a capable young man. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to locate him.

Dick, born in 1915, is the younger of two children. Brother born in 1918. A complaint was received that Dick was living with a maternal aunt, but had not been entered in school. Formerly he lived with the complainant's niece who received no support and asked that the boy be removed. The boy was a tall orphan. The teacher reported that Dick was a nice boy, doing good work. Maternal grandmother took the boy when mother died about six months after his birth. Maternal grandfather supported him until a year before when death caused them to break up house-keeping. Dick resided in the House of B. where he was unhappy and the place was considered unsuitable. He boarded until 1931 with a family who were forced at that time to break up the home on account of financial difficulties. In the present home the grandmother receives five dollars a week from the GPW. Maternal cousin is out of work and the husband of the maternal aunt is dead. It seemed impossible to keep Dick unless the financial condition improved. This was a Protestant family. Maternal grandmother has tried to place the boy, but he is opposed to being taken. Grandmother has heard of unfortunate treatment received in the State homes. The relatives would keep the boy if suitable opportunity arose. Father came from Ohio, worked as a stenographer and as a shipping office employee where he was considered a capable young man. Grandmother attempts have been made to locate him.

Dick is in the fifth grade, has always liked school, and said he generally got "A's". He would like to stay where he is but since he has been in so many homes, he would not mind trying a new home. He works doing errands in the store. He is a small quiet, rather mature-talking boy who appeared to the agent as being very bright but frail physically. The home, though not in a good district, was well furnished and well-taken care of; the relatives appeared to be substantial people of good type who gave the boy good care. Neighbors stated that the boy seemed lacking vitality but was bright, likeable, with good manners and speech. A short time before, the grandmother appeared at the church asking that Dick be placed for life. Application was referred to the CHS who understood that it was active with the DCG and practically declined to do anything. School reports gave Dick's I.Q. as 108. When application was made to the CAA in 1920 there had been a question of Dick's legitimacy. Also a half-sister, born in 1908, was possibly illegitimate and a half-brother, born in 1911 by mother's first marriage. In 1929 the school said that Dick was a good, likeable boy but a dreamer and rather frail. His school record then was rather poor and the people with whom he lived showed no interest in his school work. The DCG record on the maternal aunt showed a history of epilepsy and immorality. In 1931 the child had been placed by the DCG, but the maternal grandmother refused to let the boy go to the State, so he was left with relatives.

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One year later the principal of the school reported

that Dick was being kept and fed by a neighbor since the maternal grandmother and the aunt could no longer care for him. The boy applied for entrance to the Trade School but was refused because he or relatives did not submit the required data. Principal said the boy was miserable, and felt as if he had no real home. Dick was especially bright, courteous, and likeable. Now in the sixth grade and next year might go to Farm and Trade School. A neighbor had become attached to the boy and was proud of his marks in school; he called her "mother". This neighbor did not see how they could afford to keep the boy. Maternal aunt would not consider taking the boy, but finally a friend of the boarding mother agreed to take Dick with a view to possible adoption. She had one girl of fourteen and an excellent home with good income, but a week later maternal aunt finally consented to take the boy. In her home he would get excellent physical care and be able to remain in the same school. The boy said he was getting along all right, and was happier to be with relatives.

The problem in this case is that of an orphan who is without anyone to take an interest in him or give him a good home. Among the relatives were cases of epilepsy and immorality. When this boy received adequate physical care and some attention for himself, he seemed to improve a great deal.

Case 2. Alfred

Alfred was referred to the BCH because he had been placed out in several private foster homes by the HDCC in whose custody

that Dick was being kept and fed by a neighbor since the maternal grandmother and the aunt could no longer care for him. The boy applied for entrance to the Trade School but was refused because he or relatives did not submit the required letter. Principal said the boy was miserable, and told us if he had no real home, Dick was especially bright, courteous, and likable. Now in the sixth grade and next year might go to Farm and Trade School. A neighbor had become attached to the boy and was proud of him. In school, he called her "mother". This neighbor did not see how they could afford to keep the boy. Maternal aunt would not consider taking the boy, but finally a friend of the boarding school agreed to take Dick with a view to possible adoption. She had one girl of fourteen and an excellent horse with good income, but a week later learned aunt finally consented to take the boy. In her home he would get excellent physical care and be able to remain in the same school. The boy said he was getting along all right, and was happy to be with relatives. The problem in this case is that of an orphan who is without anyone to take an interest in him or give him a good home. Among the relatives were cases of epilepsy and immorality. When this boy received adequate physical care and some attention for himself, he seemed to improve a great deal.

Case 2 - Alfred

Alfred was referred to the BCH because he had been in school and in several districts. Taken home by the BCH in 1920 and placed

he had been placed but ran away from each. The Juvenile Court was planning to place him in the custody of the maternal uncle in Rhode Island if it seemed advisable.

Father was born in 1886 in Lithuania, was Catholic; mother too was born in Lithuania in 1891. Father was the easy-going type, inclined to be lazy, and a very heavy drinker. There were four children. In 1929 the police reported that father, unemployed, was conducting an idle and disorderly house and the children were neglected. The agent who investigated found conditions frightful and apparently had been so for a long time. On January 11, 1929 the children were adjudicated neglected and placed in the care and custody of the HDCC. Father was found guilty of keeping an idle and disorderly house, and neglecting the family and sentenced to six months in the House of Correction, but as this was a suspended sentence father was put on probation. Three months later he was arrested by the police, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill mother. He was held for Grand Jury but discharged when it returned a no bill. On discharge father was surrendered for violating the terms of probation and committed to jail where he served six months.

Although Alfred was placed in private homes of different families the child was found to be hard to manage. He kept running away continually. It was always thought that the boy was homesick and each time he went away he tried to return to his own home. This was also the reason the boy gave for running away. Father's whereabouts was unknown until he applied at the

11
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Juvenile Court for the return of the children. Father had not worked for four years, according to his own story, and had managed to get a living for himself and for mother by selling liquors, but later when this proved a losing proposition he had to depend on friends for sustenance. At present he was doing odd jobs. The city refused him aid. The maternal uncle with whom the court was thinking of placing Alfred was anxious to have the boy. The house was neat, clean, and the family financially able to care for Alfred; the uncle was highly recommended in the community.

The report of the BPH in 1932 on Alfred, age eleven, showed on the psychometric test to have a mental age of eleven years eleven months and an I.Q. of 101 which seemed representative. He should be able to keep up with the children in his class in school without great difficulty. The boy said that the maternal uncle was kind and thrifty with a child of Alfred's own age there. Father states that the child is eager to go to the uncle's home. Apparently the boy had difficulty in adjusting in the various homes in which he had been placed or else the home was not of the type suitable for him.. If he goes to the uncle's it would seem advisable that he be watched rather carefully at first and an effort be made to stimulate his interest to break his run away habit.

In May the boy was placed by the Juvenile Court with the uncle. Here he seemed to be well cared for and happy, and fond of his boy-cousin who was about the same age. At school

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In May the boy was placed by the Juvenile Court with the uncle. There he seemed to be well content for and happy, and took of his own accord and was about the same age.

Alfred was reported as being normal though finding it somewhat difficult to adjust to the different studies, but it seemed as if he would be able to do this by the end of the year. His deportment was very good; he was also adjusting well in the uncle's home.

A year later the boy was making passing grades in school. He had made a good adjustment in the new home, was well cared for, and happy. He saw his parents now and then but preferred to stay with the uncle. In June, 1936 Alfred had left school, worked, and then joined the CCC. Aunt stated that he was not interested in school though the school reported that he had been getting a high C average. All had made a good adjustment; the aunt and uncle hoped to take the other children eventually.

The problem here seems to be one of a boy who kept running away because he was discontented where he was, and had no adequate home or parents of his own. When he was placed with relatives who were interested in him, where he could feel that he belonged to someone who was interested in him, he was well and happy, and did well in school. In this placement where he made a good adjustment, he was happy and preferred it to his own home.

Case 3. Jerry

Jerry was referred to the BPH by the MSPCC because of his unusual appearance and actions, and in an attempt to decide whether or not he had any talent to play the violin in which he was greatly interested. Several were interested in his wel-

Alfred was reported as being normal except finding it somewhat difficult to adjust to the different studies, but it seemed as if he would be able to do this by the end of the year. His deportment was very good; he was also adjusting well to the school's name.

A year later the boy was making passing grades in school. He had made a good adjustment in the new home, was well cared for, and happy. He saw his parents now and then but preferred to stay with the uncle. In June, 1938 Alfred had left school, worked, and then joined the GOC. Aunt stated that he was not interested in school though the school reported that he had been getting a high C average. Alfred made a good adjustment; the aunt and uncle hoped to take the other children eventually.

The problem here seems to be one of a boy who kept reacting away from the disappointed where he was, and had no adequate home or parents of his own. Therefore was placed with relatives who were interested in him, where he could feel that he belonged to someone who was interested in him, he was well and happy, and did well in school. In this placement where he made a good adjustment, he was happy and preferred it to his own home.

Case 2. Jerry
Jerry was referred to the FBI by the MBPC because of his unusual appearance and manner, and in an attempt to decide whether or not he had any latent or overt view to the nation he was greatly interested. Jerry was interested in his work.

fare. The family had been known to the SPCC for twelve years when it was reported that the father was associating with a woman other than his wife, and had taken the children to live with this woman. He was also drinking. Investigation at that time revealed no neglect. The agency was also concerned with the question of the custody of the children as the mother and father got a divorce. There was also the petition of nullity brought on the part of the mother which was allowed and in which the SPCC had a part. Nine years before this Jerry was brought to the attention of the SPCC when the children were being placed with the CWD as the father who had been given custody was taken sick. At that time the case had been closed. At this time it was reopened because of a complaint that the whole family was in poor physical condition, the oldest girl becoming delinquent. The girl had been seen at the BPH because of masturbation and sex delinquencies and was found to have an IQ of 103. The father was drinking and abusive to mother and the children. Jerry after examination had been found undernourished and was kept at the N.E. Home for Little Wanderers for one month where he made great improvement. He was the center of disturbance while there as he was one of the oldest and brightest boys in the home. He was always thinking up mischief and leading it. He was not mean or sullen according to the appearance he affected, but did strike out readily and supply ideas for mischief, his activity for from suggesting any serious physical condition. He had been seen at the BPH nine years before because of sex misconduct and obscene language. At

that time he had an I. Q. of 96.

Jerry's father, a man of forty-eight, seemed a nice appearing man who had drunk considerably in the past, though there was no evidence of recent drinking. He had been reported as abusive to mother who was frightened to take action against him. A few years before he had also been on probation for shooting a revolver. He was unemployed for over a year and can not work at his own trade as shoemaker because of a broken finger. The bonus which he received was spent on the down payment on a double house, so he was afterward refused aid, and felt very discouraged. According to the report from the hospital the diagnosis was alcoholic psychosis. He had deserted mother because he thought she was guilty of infidelity and was charged with conducting a disorderly house.

Mother had one son by her first marriage, and had the second marriage before the divorce had been final. The agency had found mother cooperative. In the past she had been forced to bring father in to court for non-support and cruel and abusive treatment, but generally at the last moment would refuse to do anything and they would get along smoothly for a short time. During recent years they have apparently been able to get along in spite of differences in the financial situation. She has been forced to work at whatever was available. Mother is a fairly good housekeeper and manager, although she appears worn out and sickly even though she always has a smile.

Among the children in the family are a son seen at the

that time he was an I. O. O. F.

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According to the report from the hospital the diagnosis was

alcoholic psychosis. He had deserted mother because he thought

she was guilty of infidelity and was charged with molesting a

child, a son, who was now in the hospital.

Mother had been married by her first marriage, and had the

second marriage failed the divorce had been final. The agency had

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been forced to work at a restaurant. Mother is a fairly

good housekeeper and mother, although she appears very old and

stubby every time she appears in a public place.

Among the children is the family is a woman at the

BPH as a behavior problem who had an I.Q. of 109; another son was seen at the BPH because of sex misconduct, masturbation, and enuresis was found to have an I.Q. of 115. A girl attended continuation school and during the last year worked as a mother's helper. After finishing school she was anxious to get work in a store but was not successful. It was reported that she had become delinquent, and her medical examination revealed some sex misconduct. She stated that when she had been about five she had been attacked by an old man. Her parents had considerable trouble keeping her in nights but found her a great deal of help around the house. She was quite discouraged because she could not have the clothing that the other girls had, and frequently blamed her parents for this. Another boy had been seen at this time nine years before because of sex misconduct and obscene language and was found to have an I.Q. of 96. The physical conditions of the home were fair, and the home was situated in a nice section of the town.

This boy was found to have a normal development and in the ninth grade his marks had been B's and C's. According to the school teacher he had never been a problem in school. He does average work for the mechanics arts group which he is in. His great desire is to be a violin player. It appears that at one time he went to a concert, heard a young violinist, and was so impressed that he has talked and thought about nothing else since. He is a polite, likeable child most appealing in every respect.

According to the report of the BPH the patient on the psychometric tests showed a mental age of a superior individual with an I.Q. of 121. He showed a pleasant personality, very alert, and showed good poise. Physically he was in beginning adolescence and was developing into adulthood. He was better than average intellectually and should make his mark. The report suggested that he be tried out before a musician to evaluate his talent in music as the tests could not be depended upon wholly.

Although the problem here was primarily one of deciding whether the boy had any musical talent, still there is to found in the family history, the father who was immoral, abusive, alcoholic, and unemployed. He had accused mother of being unfaithful in her second marriage before their divorce. Mother had worked hard to help carry the family along, and seemed to be a good housekeeper in her home in a good section of the town. Other children in this family had been behavior problems and involved in sex difficulties.

Case 4. Mack

Mack is an only child living with his parents who formerly lived luxuriously and the boy was cared for by nurses. The paternal grandfather was also in the home. During the past few years of financial stress, the family has been forced to move to a smaller place. They have been put out of various places because of unpaid rent. Father would not allow his son to attend

school in the district in which they lived because he did not think it was good enough; the year before the boy was in the second grade. The problem came to the attention of the SPCC when an anonymous message was received that Mack was not in school, and was living under abnormal conditions. Recently the boy had been found with his dog inside the hotel refrigerator where the boy was getting food; when caught it seemed as if he were really hungry. Mother was said to have stayed in bed all day and had constant quarreling with father. Since mother refused to let the SPCC agent enter, a neglect complaint was made in the Juvenile Court, but when the officers went to get mother, she had disappeared. At school Mack was thought to be a bright, but nervous child, who found it difficult to adjust to the school regime, kept his hands in constant motion, and had poor concentration. One day he told a story of father's threatening to kill his dog; another it was a story of waking in the night, seeing one parent with a revolver bending over the other. The school thought it was better for him to repeat the second grade although his mother was angry at this. He was removed from school in the first of the year in November because he seemed to be ill a great deal. Father, forty-five years of age, was born in Boston, and always lived comfortably with his parents and a brother. He said he attended Harvard and Boston University, and then for many years was in the real estate business where he formerly

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At school Mack was thought to be a bright, but nervous child, who found it difficult to adjust to the school regime. He kept his hands in constant motion, and had poor concentration. One day he told a story of father's threatening to kill his dog; mother it was a story of walking in the night. The next one parent with a revolver bending over the other. The school thought it was better for him to repeat the second grade although his mother was angry at this. He was removed from school in the first of the year. In November because he seemed to be ill a great deal. Father, forty-five years of age, was born in Boston and always lived comfortably with his parents and a brother. He said he attended Harvard and Boston University, and that for many years was in the real estate business where he formerly

did well, until he went into bankruptcy. Father is alcoholic, has been married twice, and has been sued for separation and support.

Mother was born in England and thirty-seven years of age. The maternal grandfather was in the cutlery business so mother lived comfortably with several siblings. She went through the regular schools and attended two years of secretarial school. After that she was engaged to a man who was so jealous that she was afraid of him and came to the United States in 1922. Here she worked for years as secretary to a friend of father's. Mother is said to have been very attractive, charming, an efficient secretary. She seemed apprehensive that the boy would be taken. She has thought of going to work but no one would employ her because of her poor clothing and since she is so fat.

The family has moved so often, spending their money when they had any; they both say they got on well enough when they had money. In 1929 when mother objected to father's philandering, he beat her and left. When she went to court, he seemed to resent it. Mother seems to have an ambivalent feeling toward father. Father says mother is irresponsible, unreasonable, always finding fault, and impossible not to quarrel with. Mother could not see why any one should call Mack neglected, for he had always been well cared for.

The boy is reticent, appears loyal to his family, though possibly he had been coached, and revealed little of his feeling toward his parents. There was a normal pregnancy and birth, and

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The boy is resentful, appears loyal to his family, though possibly he had been coached, and revealed little of his feeling toward his parents. There was a normal pregnancy and birth, and

the boy seems to have been well nourished and happy as an infant. He is in need of a tonsil and adenoid operation, but father wished to wait until he could afford the best care. Mack is friendly, gregarious, active, and loves to romp with his dog. Mother says he keeps busy all the time, that he likes to whittle, draw, paint, and is a great reader even of the newspapers.

~~excellent~~ In the test period at the clinic he was cooperative, showed marked powers of concentration for his age. He was not restless, seemed well poised, and rather old in his ways as though he had been much with adults. He spoke in a normal fashion of play interests, and talked much about his dog. He says he does not like school, but has gone very irregularly. He seems resourceful in finding amusement. His mental capacity was high average with an I.Q. of 105. In a number of tests he was above average, and showed a comprehension of reading, language scale, memory for ideas, and some sort of manual art. Spelling and arithmetic were poor in marked contrast to the reading ability. On the surface the boy showed no past emotional problem but he was on the defensive. The conditions of the home are miserably bad. To help the situation it would seem advisable to try a gradual process of finding the boy's attitude about the family and placement. He also needs physical care. It seemed doubtful about how much could be accomplished with the parents, especially father who seemed not able to face reality well. According to the psychologist the boy probably became discouraged and certainly is capable of taking third

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grade work. In his major subjects the boy is about average in his group level. Plans were made for the boy to go away for the summer, but he was not allowed to go.

Five months later mother was in the hospital, and felt to be a mental case. Father and Mack were living in an apartment together under the supervision of a minister's wife who took excellent care of them. According to a report of the agency father's first wife committed suicide because of father's actions. A few days later mother was in the MGH in a state of semi-coma which was superinduced by verinol and luminol poisoning, as well as the alcoholic condition. She was diagnosed as acute polynietus. The hospital physician said she should not be returned to her husband who probably furnished these opiates. The boy was placed at this time by the court with a maternal aunt who had two sons of fifteen and seventeen. Her husband had a steady job and they were willing to assume the obligation. She seemed to be sane and sensible. Mack was attracted to her and was delighted to go with her. Here the boy was happy, making a remarkable general development. He did well in school, and was no problem in the home. Father was supposed to make payments but did not do this regularly. Six months later mother was better; she and father were together again. The boy was placed by the Church Home Society.

In this instance we find a boy of parents who were formerly financially adequate, but now the parents had no interest in the boy, and were giving him very little care. IN

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the home were poor physical conditions, and alcoholism. Partly because of the frequent moving and many absences the boy had not done well in school. In this poor environment there was a lack of training, lack of adequate parental relationships, insecurity and instability.

Case 5. Frank

Frank is the oldest of four children living alone with father. Mother was committed to the insane hospital and is in the State Hospital with a diagnosis of dementia praecox, paranoid form, prognosis poor, but physical condition good. The younger siblings are two girls of thirteen and ten and a boy of eight placed a year before in an Italian Home for children through the SPCC and the court against father's wishes because of physical neglect. The house had been found to be very dirty, father sleeping on the floor, and the family receiving aid. The case was heard several times, the last time the boy being given to the care and custody of the father who saw absolutely no problem with the boy or any reason why anyone should be disturbed about him. According to the CCB record father never married mother because he had a wife in Italy.

Frank is fourteen in the eighth grade. Sister was exceptionally bright in school. The boy was very pale, his hair was falling out, and he seemed in need of medical care. The school visit showed quite a change in the boy's attitude beginning about a year before. Up to that time he had had an

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excellent scholarship and a pleasing personality , but he had become indifferent, ragged, and inattentive. Occassionally in class he would burst out into hysterical laughter for no apparent reason.

In looking at his heredity it is to be seen that mother was diagnosed dementia praecox. Father is reported alcoholic. Father's parents were illiterate, his father being a merchant. Father made sacrifices to get an education as a mechanic at a school and in an arsenal at Naples. He says he had no regular job in the United States, but has received no aid because he has been supported by Italian friends. He is extremely peculiar according to all the agencies who have had any contact with him. He is absorbed in an invention of a machine for perpetual motion. When seen he was not at all connected in statements, and on the whole his story was considered unreliable. In appearance he was dirty, somewhat ragged, rather unusual looking. He came to the United States in 1911. Mother was a housekeeper out of work when father met her. She was born in Danzig, was illiterate in English, and was described by father as being a good and loving mother. Father knows of no insanity in her family. At one time previously father told CCB that he did not wish to marry mother because he could not trust her with men. While the story told was rather disconnected, it seemed that father left mother and the two youngest children in New York and came to the vicinity of Boston with the boy and a girl to look for work. After three months he returned to find that his

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wife had been sent to the insane asylum, and the children as that evidently placed in foster homes until father arrived. In Boston where they lived rent free the relationship between father and landlady was uncertain. In the present apartment the boy sleeps with father. The housekeeping is extremely poor, the place filthy and barely furnished. Father claims to do the cooking himself. Father speaks of mother with affection and is apparently fond of the children although he has taken no active interest in them. Father has never had a confidential relationship with the boy and believes it is not a father's duty; the boy kisses father's hand. Any sexual knowledge is inhibited by the strictness of the home. Father claims it is never necessary to discipline the child, and definitely does not want the boy to leave him. The CCB feels that the child may be afraid of father because of his sternness. Frank speaks of father's peculiarities which are evidently quite extreme and disturbing. Father sleeps little, is restless nights, which must affect the boy's hours and sleeping conditions. Father is completely absorbed in his invention and this is the only common topic with the boy. Frank has made little adjustment and feels a sense of obligation to father and a duty not to go from him. Apparently he has shut his mother from his thoughts, and shows little emotional feeling about the siblings.

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is kind, helpful, very affectionate, generous, never impatient,
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other changes in the boy in the past year or two. He claims that the boy is happy, honest, truthful, and in good health. He is devoted to his dog which he takes everywhere.

During the test period at the JBGC Frank was rather serious but friendly, very rapid in response, markedly lacking in affect, being complacent and self-satisfied even when the responses were totally inadequate. In the second interview the boy was quiet, seemed very shut-in, vague, found it difficult to talk, had a worried expression, and showed some anxiety in discussing life situations. He acknowledged daydreaming somewhat, especially in classes he did not like. He showed little insight into the fact that the school work was unsatisfactory. The boy does not get on well with boys in the neighborhood, for he feels that they are teasing him. He is interested in art and shopwork, has few interests outside the home, goes on errands for neighbors, and has little social activity. He gives the picture of at least a schizoid personality possibly to be regarded as psychotic. His mental showed although the school reports him above average a year ago, he now grades on tests as much retarded, in the border zone of mental defect. While there are no inconsistencies in the tests, the boy's general peculiarities may nevertheless affect the results. The main peculiarity in the test findings is the fact that the boy's emotional tones seem not consistent with the intellectual responses. He did well on the manual tests, largely because of rapidity, though the performance was not planful. It is an

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interesting question whether the boy has deteriorated or has forgotten his work which here is only fourth grade arithmetic, though the spelling and reading are much better.

In the discussion it was brought out that the boy has been living under unwholesome circumstances. Quite aside from this the boy shows a very definite biological condition. Father has evidently tried to keep the boy closely attached and apparently has given him a feeling that it is his duty to stay with him so that now the boy shows a feeling of guilt at the thought of leaving him.

A month later Frank was received at the MGH for three weeks study. In the psychological testing he was found to have an I.Q. of 105 with the best success in visual and auditory memory and poorest work in mathematics and reasoning. He was fairly happy, complained of no nervousness or tenseness. No paranoid trend, seeing of visions or hearing of voices. No phobias or physical complaints. The patient professes to get along very well at home, but admitted some of father's mannerisms made him a little nervous, but seemed to prefer staying with father. At the conclusion it was felt that the patient was essentially normal at present and school difficulties might have been due to actual intellectual limits rather than emotional disturbances. Work along special lines might soon be advisable. It was felt that father was not a very good influence. At court it was decided that the boy should remain at home until the end of the school year with special instruction in mathematics. Seven months

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later he was still at home where there were better physical conditions.

This youngster was receiving inadequate care at home with his father while mother was in the state hospital. Father had had a hard time during his youth and was in turn very strict with his son, carrying over some of his Old World ideas. While the father seemed not to be interested in the boy or to be taking very good care of him, he objected when anyone made a charge that the boy was neglected. The boy seemed to have received little encouragement at home in his school work or in anything he did. The boy did not have any affection which he needed or happy home life.

Case 6. Ralph

Ralph is thirteen years of age, white, of an American Protestant family and in the seventh grade. The mother first came to the SPCC because of father's abuse, but did not wish the society to become active. A year later she returned claiming that father was brutal; all were living in fear and she had committed an "unpardonable sin". She was considered on the verge of a psychosis. There was also considerable financial difficulty. Mother agreed to a hospital visit, but later said father would not allow her to go. After that she jumped out of the window, committing suicide. Both mother and son had been continuously in a nervous condition. The teacher of the school said that Ralph was well-behaved, and had skipped a grade. It

later he was still at home where there were better physical conditions.

This youngster was receiving inadequate care at home with his father while mother was in the state hospital. Father had had a hard time during his youth and was in turn very strict with his son, carrying over some of his Old World ideas. While the father seemed not to be interested in the boy or to be taking very good care of him, he objected when anyone made a charge that the boy was neglected. The boy seemed to have received little encouragement at home in his school work or in anything he did. The boy did not have any affection which he needed or happy home life.

Case 6. Ralph

Ralph is thirteen years of age, white, of an American Protestant family and in the seventh grade. The mother first came to the SPCC because of father's abuse, but did not wish the society to become active. A year later she returned claiming that father was brutal; all were living in fear and she had committed an "unpardonable sin". She was considered on the verge of a psychosis. There was also considerable financial difficulty. Mother agreed to a hospital visit, but later said father would not allow her to go. After that she jumped out of the window, committing suicide. Both mother and son had been continually in a nervous condition. The teacher of the school said that Ralph was well-behaved, and had skipped a grade. It

was thought that the parents were interested in the boy's progress at school. Because of his cardiac condition, he was not permitted to climb stairs. At the hospital just before death mother said she did not want to talk very much because she was afraid it might be used against her and claimed father had forbidden her to say anything. Father now considered it necessary to study the personality of the boy and the prospective foster home. Originally he felt the boy should be at the Psychopathic for observation, but later decided he was not mentally ill to the extent that special care was needed. He hoped the boy could be returned as soon as he could have a housekeeper.

Ralph is fearful of doctors and is unable to live peaceably with father since the death of his mother; he believes father responsible for this and father blames maternal relatives for influencing the boy against him. While the boy shows no great vindictiveness toward father, he does not care whether he ever sees him again. Ralph has been planning to run away for the past year claiming to have five hundred dollars in a chest in the basement. Father says that the boy has talked about suicide. He has had a capricious appetite, temper tantrums, broods, throws things around, appeared to be rebellious and disobedient, very sensitive, and resents father's having made statements about the maternal relatives having been insane. He is addicted to moods, is unable to get along with children of his own age, and does not play with them.

The family history shows that father was born in New

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The family history shows that father was born in New

York, and has had several years of unemployment. He now has steady employment under civil service. When seen he appeared to be neatly dressed, used good English, seemed rather intelligent, and gave the impression at the same time of being quite helpless and ineffectual. There were frequently tears in his eyes when he spoke of mother. At one time father was quite fanatical in religion with mother, but later became interested in young people's activities in another church. He is interested in radio, photography, and building ship models. There is no knowledge of any improper habits or court record. Father's relation to his son is rather negative. The parents used to protect the boy against each other to prevent punishment. Father is now over-protective and sometimes extends this so far as to stop medical examinations or any social treatment because Ralph is being excited. He felt first that the patient had been mentally ill because of his religion. He felt too that mother and her religious leader had caused the boy to think of him as a representative of the devil.

Mother was said to have been neurotic for the past eight years. Because she seemed to have so much wrong with her physically, she went from one hospital to another, but the doctors told her there was nothing the matter. About the time the neurotic condition became serious mother had had a gall bladder operation and father had had to move which was the first time mother had been separated from the maternal grandmother who dominated her and on whom she was very dependent. In the new

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state she was unable to make friends so she returned home and became attached to an highly emotional religious sect. The church taught her that father was only a source of material needs for her and during the last two years of her life mother refused to have physical relations with him. She masturbated and considered this an unforgiveable sin. Father said two of mother's sisters were insane. Father believed mother had too strong an unfluence on the boy. As she always took the boy to church, he had witnessed many emotional scenes in one of which mother had fainted. Ralph also shared his mother's bed after she refused to sleep with father. Father for most of the marital difficulties blames the maternal grandmother who lived with them during most of their married life until she dies; she continually interfered and was always afraid that mother would become pregnant.

Ralph had never been out of the home for any length of time until the previous summer when he was with cousins for a few weeks, but then he found himself unable to adjust. At the time of his mother's death he promised her that he would not go to any other church. The responsibility of rearing the child had not been borne by either parent for a long time. In telling of his development father said that Ralph was seven weeks premature and was not expected to live for a few days. He was breast fed too long by his mother who had been influenced by the prior death of a boy child. The patient had a hernia operation at the age of four. Teeth came late but several at a time. Three years ago he had a rheumatic heart condition and has had various other

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illnesses. As a result he is very apprehensive about his physical condition. He entered kindergarten at six, but was absent a great deal during the first few years with constant colds and other illnesses. He repeated the sixth grade. He is very high strung and recently his routine has been very irregular. The boy's associations have usually been younger children. He is said to be unpopular with boys of his own age. Generally he spends his time pretty much alone. He is interested in stamps, antiques, and coins. He resents authority and interference of any kind with his plans.

At the conference Ralph gave the impression of being normally energetic, quickly responsive. He seemed to have a good many interests, showed no signs of being withdrawing or lonely, but of course has been handicapped by physical conditions. The boy seems most extraordinary on the emotional side, talks in a fussy way of his many experiences which would seem naturally to have been extremely traumatic. He has developed a self-protective mechanism in his emotional life; he speaks of letting things that affected his mother so deeply roll off his back. Decided intellectual ambitions appeared. He was very frank in discussing intimate problems concerning health, mother's suicide, and sex life without evidence of disturbance or tension. While he was inclined to be over-persistent, he seemed to enjoy the mental tasks, and was altogether responsive and pleasant. Physically he was a peculiar-looking fellow with delicate features. He is in the seventh grade but has moved about a great deal. The boy was

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placed with the CAA who agreed to be responsible for placing and all the expenses of care. Since father wanted to place the boy with relatives he was given the chance to do so, but could turn to the CAA for assistance.

The problem in this case seems to be that of a boy who had too close an attachment to his mother and an inadequate relationship with father after mother's death. Mother had been neurotic and had a strong influence over the boy. The boy seemed to have no particular interest in his home or in children of his own age. Many of his experiences seemed to have been traumatic. The boy needed to be in a home where he could form normal relationships and get recreation.

Case 7. Billie

Billie, born in 1927, was referred to the BPH because he had been placed with a maternal aunt, but some other plan was probably going to be necessary because the boy was difficult to handle. The case was known to the SPCC for a month. It was referred because of alleged neglect of the boy by the father. The latter was said to be drinking and having women in the home over night. In 1923 the boy was considered on the edge of St. Vitus' dance and had been treated twice for anemia.

Father was born in 1901 in Massachusetts. After the death of his wife, due to his alleged misbehavior, drinking, and running around with women, father was said to have been asked to leave the neighborhood. He moved to another section of the city with his three children where he had an apartment and was

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Case V. Billie

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supposed to have entertained women again . During this time he was aided by the OPW. Because of complaints father was investigated many times, and as a result moved again. When father left the city the children were taken by maternal relatives who took care of them without compensation. Their home s were in good neighborhoods, adequately furnished, neat and clean in appearance. Little was known about the paternal relatives. Mother, born in 1901, died in 1934; this was her second marriage. Her first husband had died six months after the marriage. The other children were a boy born in 1924 and a boy born in 1927.

It was impossible to obtain detailed history of the boy's personal history because of mother's death, but there was a full term pregnancy, instrumental delivery. The child walked at about fourteen months, talked at about two years, but his health during pregnancy was rather poor. Billie was treated off and on for anemis. The boy's behavior in school was only fair. He did not seem able to get along with his playmates. His work in the third grade was considered fair. According to the maternal aunt he was found to be difficult to control. He had temper tantrums often and desired his own way and this was due probably to the amount of freedom which the boy was allowed with his father. Brother stated that often they were not fed once a day, getting The BPH report stated that Billie, age eight, was a pleasant appearing boy who seemed to have a nice personality and a good mind. His behavior difficulties seemed to be the result of a poor environment. During the last few months the

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patient had had quite a struggle for existence which made him welcome his home with his uncle. Examiner was unable to determine any evidence of morbid ideas. The psychometric examination showed a mental age of eight years eight months with an I.Q. of 106. Uncle said the patient had shown more affection in his home than on previous occasions. The boy responded to this in a pleasing manner. There was no evidence of behavior difficulty noted. Since the family wished to keep the patient and he was satisfied with the arrangement, report suggested no change.

A month later a complaint was made that the boy was too difficult to control in addition to the aunt's own four children. She stated that ever since the boy had been with her he had failed to obey, had started fights with other children and had gone off without letting her know where he was going. She wanted the boy placed for a year. If at the end of that time he was improved in behavior she would be glad to take him back. After this the boy was taken by the CWD for placement.

The problem in this instance seems to be that of a semi-orphan who had a father who was alcoholic, immoral, and not interested in the children. This had been mother's second marriage. The boy was doing only fair work in school, and not getting along very well with other children. In his aunt's home he was not able to get along. His behavior difficulties seemed to be the result of a poor environment and his struggle for existence.

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Case 8. William *the impression of kindness and warmth, though*

William is the older of two children of parents who have separated. The boy lives with an unmarried maternal aunt. His sister, age twelve, is two years younger. The family was referred to the SPCC for advice about securing the guardianship and getting support from the parents who contribute nothing. The aunt has found the boy difficult to control, and tells of his taking money from her purse and his sister. The boy has recently been defiant toward the maternal aunt, one day going away for several hours when she was expecting to take him for a walk. Aunt gave him money for music lessons asking him to bring back the change, but he spent it all, telling the teacher he had lost the fee.

twenty- Mother and father are alcoholic and mother is immoral. Father is a mechanic, and has been in the Army and Navy. He also has a court record for non-support, never lived up to the court order, a record of transportation of liquor, neglect of family. He has lived apart from mother many years. Little is known of him but he seems indifferent to the welfare of the children. There is strong antipathy between him and the maternal relatives. He and mother first lived with the paternal grandparents after marriage. Mother has had various jobs as maid and waitress. She early chose a life of sexual irregularity, undesirable companions, and heavy drinking. She is in poor health; was the youngest in the family and probably spoiled. The maternal aunt, the oldest of mother's family, has assumed the responsibility of the children; she is a capable woman who earns her living by making

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oldest of mother's family, has assumed the responsibility of the

children; she is a capable woman who earns her living by making

ties; she gives the impression of kindness and warmth, though she seems helpless in William's defiance.

Mother had the children until shortly after the girl was born, then they were boarded in various homes for a year or so. When William was four years old mother disappeared for about four years with both children. When William was eight the aunt first took them to live with her. Occasionally mother would take them away in a sudden desire to look after them; then she would disappear in a few weeks leaving the children in a rooming house uncared for.

The maternal relatives have always disapproved of father. The parents were married when father was nineteen and mother twenty-one. The marriage was a forced one and afterward father questioned the paternity of William's sister. Mother has much resentment for the maternal aunt because she has shouldered the responsibility of the children. Mother has told the maternal relatives that if they had let her alone she would still have been with father. Mother preferred William to his sister, and he in turn is "crazy" about his mother, though he knows much about her life. He has taken money from maternal aunt in order to buy cigarettes for mother. William's sister was not a problem.

Aunt is rather uncertain about discipline for William. He reacts with apprehension to defiance, though he has done nothing serious yet. Aunt expects exceptional conformity, while at the same time she feels considerable affection for him. The

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boy has apparently felt respect and affection for his aunt, but at the same time a certain amount of adolescent rebellion against her methods, as though he were younger. William is upset about his mother, and tells of seeing her in seizures, probably alcoholic epilepsy. William is rather finicky in eating, but sleeps well and is neat. He is fairly even-tempered and is a normal active boy. He is good natured if not asked to do any work for the aunt. He likes all kinds of sports, and makes friends easily. He seems to like adventure, and is apt to be the center of mischief without doing anything. He assumes leadership, has an excellent camp record, likes competition. Aunt feels that he is less selfish and self-centered, and is inclined to give up readily. He responds to urging and praise. He seemed to be discouraged and insecure. In his tests William showed high average general ability, good information, in the seventh grade in school, but doing sixth grade arithmetic. His comprehension of reading was good but mechanics poor as well as spelling. He gave evidence of having had a reading disability of which he was aware. His school had been very irregular, as it seemed doubtful if he had ever spent more than one year in one school.

It seemed extraordinary that the boy had done as well as he had. Most of the suitable care of the children has come from relatives. During one year the children were in five different homes. The retardation of William in school is due to absence and frequent moving. The boy has been too closely cared for by his aunt, and has not had enough play. In time he seemed to be overcoming his reading disability, showed rather early maturity,

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was interested in Boy Scouts, and wanted to go to Military School. The boy showed in this case a great interest in his mother in spite of her actions; this may have been due to his desire for affection and to have parents like other children had. The aunt was interested in the boy but did not have a complete understanding of his attitudes and the reactions to situations which he showed.

Case 9. Allan

Allan was referred to the BPH because he was a behavior problem and was being considered for placement. He refused to obey his mother, stayed out late, and began to steal. Father, separated from mother, would like to have the boy with him. His brother, a pre-delinquent, is already with father who wonders if the brother's influence will be harmful on Allan. There is also a question whether the boy will continue to live with father. Allan seems to be quite easily influenced by his brother. Allan is now with mother, who, father claims, drinks, leaves the child out until late at night, and does not give him the proper care. Although there is no evidence of this, mother admits having no control over the boy.

Allan's brother is a problem in the school zone, and has already been involved in a great deal of trouble but father has always covered him up. He was found to have an I.Q. of 76. Another member of the family, a half-brother of Allan's, was on the WPA and had a court record for larceny. There were two other half-sisters.

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The mother and father had been separated for several years, because father was never able to get along with the children of mother's first marriage. There was little love between the step-children. Allan had always lived with his mother in a poor section of the city, but the house was always clean and warm. Allan obeyed mother's two children by her first marriage because he was afraid of them, but refused to obey his mother. He apparently had a normal development, good health with the usual children's diseases. He is in the second grade where the teacher says he is extremely erratic, unreliable, temperamental, and nervous. He is doing only second grade work poorly.

Father, age forty-nine, was born in Italy, was honorably discharged from the Italian army, came to the United States where he became a naturalized citizen, and is receiving city aid. In the past father has bootlegged and been active in the nigger pool business, and mother feels that father is now engaged in some illegitimate business, but the probation officer found no evidence of the fact. Mother had three children by her first husband who deserted her. Mother has been diagnosed a psychopathic personality. She does not appear to be concerned with the children although she claims to want both of them.

According to the report received from the BPH Allan was found to have good physical development. In the psychometric test he was found to have a mental age of eight years and an I.Q. of 97. During the examination he admitted stealing fruit and similar objects with his brother, but did stop the year before.

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of the fact. Mother had three children by her first husband who

deserted her. Mother has been diagnosed a psychopathic person-

ality. She does not appear to be concerned with the children alth-

ough she claims to want both of them.

According to the report received from the BPH Alan

was found to have good physical development. In the psychometric

test he was found to have a mental age of eight years and an I.Q.

of 87. During the examination he admitted stealing fruit and

similar objects with his brother, but did stop the year before.

His behavior is understandable in the light of his broken home and poor environmental factors. Two months later father was arrested and all the children were with the mother and happy in the home under the supervision of the CCB. Three months after that a complaint of neglect was made again, and mother said she had thought of putting brother away because of his influence on Allan. The family was again brought before the judge, denied any improper conduct, and the children were again placed with mother. They returned to school where they did well. The home conditions were good; the boys seemed to be getting along very well.

The problem here again seems to be that of poor environment and the boy's reaction to it in the way that seemed to suit him. His mother, deserted by father, and psychopathic, was not stable, but seemed able to get along better when there was some supervision. This boy found his relationship with the siblings unsatisfactory in the broken home.

Case 10. Mark

Mark is the middle of five children, sixteen years of age, living at home with his parents. He was seen at the JBGC after being in court for shoplifting a number of articles with a boy companion, not arrested. He has acknowledged some petty stealing at home and from stores in the neighborhood. He has always been a school problem and has done poorly this year in high school. A year before this he was a truant; he remained

His behavior is understandable in the light of his broken home and poor environmental factors. Two months later father was arrested and all the children were with his mother and happy in the home under the supervision of the GCR. Three months after that a complaint of neglect was made again, and mother said she had thought of putting brother away because of his influence on Allan. The family was again brought before the judge, denied any improper conduct, and the children were again placed with mother. They returned to school where they did well. The home conditions were good; the boys seemed to be getting along very well.

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away from home after receiving a punishment which he considered unjust.

Mark's father was one of twelve children, went to grammar school, came to this country from Ireland at the age of twenty. Since his family was in poor circumstances, he began early to shift for himself, and now is anxious for his children to have a good education, but if they fail to take advantage of their opportunities, they can shift for themselves. Mother was the fourth child of her family, finished grammar school, came to the United States from Ireland at the age of eighteen, and worked as a domestic before her marriage. She seems to be easy-going with good standards. The family own the cottage in which they live in a good section of the town. The only court record against father is for using the wrong number plates, not giving signal, and for the manufacture of liquor. Father and mother seem to be harmonious, but father is evidently dominating. Mother was inclined to think more of the condition of the home than of the boy's welfare. Because father believed in being strict with children to keep them out of trouble, he has severely disciplined the boy a good deal. Mother who is more easy-going, considers father over-strict, but claims she never interferes in the discipline. While mother is apparently devoted to the family, she apparently knows little intimately about their life. Mother says there is no jealousy among the children although the next younger sister is the general favorite. Mark has been given very little spending money, and since the court appearance no allow-

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ance.

The boy expresses little feeling, so it was difficult to determine just what his attitudes were, except that he resents restrictions which his father imposes. There is good physical development. He showed mental high average intelligence on the age level test with an I.Q. of 108. He did very well on tests for auditory memory and mental representations. worked well with concrete material and had good information. On the language test he did poorly, but has a very good vocabulary. There was also a good score on the special test for clerical work and the boy expressed interest in mathematics. Mark cooperated during test period and seemed eager to do well. He was rather easily discouraged, not very persistent, seemed not very dynamic, and according to his own account he is suggestible. He is fond of outdoor life, and according to his mother is a good deal of a reader, and fond of music. He is a friendly boy, usually stable emotionally, sensitive, sulky when reprimanded, and reticent with his family. In this instance Mark claims that he was influenced by his companion and wanted money with which to buy Christmas presents. No doubt father is well-meaning, but quite unintelligent in dealing with the boy. The boy is given so little to spend that the opportunity to get anything by stealing is quite a temptation. His physical condition has probably played a part in relation to his school work, as well as his unwillingness to study. The outlook for the boy seemed good; it would seem worth while to see if the father's attitude and management of the boys can be more understanding and encouraging. Father was urged to

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put up a tool chest in the cellar and a bench where the boys could receive their friends. A year later the boy had been charged with the larceny of an automobile and was in Shirley.

In this case the boy was unhappy at home and was not given opportunity to develop his personality. His parents were over-strict carrying over their ideas with them that they had grown up with in Ireland probably. The boy had no satisfactory recreation in the home, and insufficient chance to make friends. His stealing started apparently from a desire for things which others had. The parents who were constantly nagging did not understand the needs of the boy.

Case 11. Tom

Tom's parents were born in 1896 in Massachusetts, of Irish American descent, and belong to the Catholic Church. The situation was referred to the SPCC by the probation department because father had left the boy with a cousin and since then had not been seen. The cousin was anxious to get rid of the responsibility because she was ill. The boy, eight and a half years old, was referred for placing. Father had agreed to send money but never had. At the death of mother he had used the money for his own personal pleasure. The boy had boarded in various places with various relatives. Father used to be a bartender, cab driver, and jockey at various times. The relatives called father abusive, an awful liar and cheat, and said that he had never been anything but a waster and secondrate cab driver,

put up a cool chest in the cellar and a bench where the boys could receive their friends. A year later the boy had been charged with the larceny of an automobile and was in Shilley. In this case the boy was unhappy at home and was not given opportunity to develop his personality. His parents were over-strict carrying over their ideas with them that they had grown up with in Ireland probably. The boy had no satisfactory recreation in the home, and insufficient chance to make friends. His stealing started apparently from a desire for things which others had. The parents who were constantly nagging did not understand the needs of the boy.

Case II. Tom

Tom's parents were born in 1896 in Massachusetts, of Irish American descent, and belong to the Catholic Church. The situation was referred to the SPCC by the probation department because father had left the boy with a cousin and since then had not been seen. The cousin was anxious to get rid of the responsibility because she was ill. The boy, eight and a half years old, was referred for placing. Father had agreed to send money but never had. At the death of mother he had used the money for his own personal pleasure. The boy had boarded in various places with various relatives. Father used to be a bartender, cab driver, and jockey at various times. The relative called father abusive, an awful liar and cheat, and said that he had never been anything but a waiter and second-rate cab driver.

living on others when he could. After mother's death he lived with a married woman who later died. At the time of the referral father was unemployed, and had been drunk for the last four days. After a complaint of neglect was made in court, the boy was placed with relatives and father ordered to contribute toward the support.

The father in the foster home was in the brokerage business; mother had plenty of domestic help. There was one son a year older than Tom in the home and a school near by. Plans were made for ultimate adoption in this home. When Tom was seen, it was noticed that he walked with a slight drag of one foot which turned in during each step. His jaw gave two or three bites on the average of every two minutes. This invariably preceded his attempts to speak. He was repeating the second grade after having repeated the first. He had a reading and writing disability, and could not write his first name without difficulty.

A few months later because of the foster father's disappearance the foster mother was forced to go on relief, and so could not keep the boy. He had not been getting along very well with the foster mother's son, and had been a behavior problem for some time. When Tom was told of the change, the only emotion displayed was a desire to stay another week with the foster mother in order to complete a swimming course at the YMCA. While expressing some gladness over the change, the boy made the statement that it was like sending a dog to another house; it meant less food to purchase and dish out. The boy seemed aware of his dependence on charity. The foster mother reported many

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petty thefts of money generally from her pocketbook with which the boy probably bought candy; although she gave him money to spend on occasions he had no regular allowance. When faced with this, he would at first deny it, then admit it and show where it was hidden. His last larceny was immediately after returning from Communion and Confession. Other youngsters seemed to dislike the boy and be glad to get rid of him in the foster home. The foster mother's son often called him "dumb-bell" when he failed in reading at school which was not equipped with special classes for meeting difficulties.

During the examination at the clinic the boy seemed to have a definite mental twist; he failed to understand the seriousness and sacredness of the religious obligations and acts. While the foster mother tried to help him to overcome his reading and writing disability, she got no results. During the examination he showed flashes of real mental ability, with good visual sense and keen imagination seen while observing him playing with blocks and construction sets. He was full of life but nervous. The report stated that he fell asleep immediately at night, awaking generally at six in the morning as happy as a lark and singing. He did not care for all sports, was very active being interested particularly in swimming. There appeared to be no evidence of his being capable of any deep emotional feeling. The foster mother had difficulty with him all the time; she had talked with him, deprived him of recreational opportunities, punished him, had taken him to the clergyman, but all to no avail. While he was never bold, disrespectful, or impudent, he

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found keen delight in tantalizing and antagonizing people to a certain point. At the time of his arrival at the foster home, he often chewed loudly and smacked his lips, either to gain attention or be defiant; it seemed to be a deliberate act for he always kept his eye on his foster mother to see if she were watching. The nuns at the school called him a disturber because he was always causing trouble by tossing things to the ceiling, off the walls, or on the floor when the class was quietest. When the boy was allowed to enter the room during the conference, he showed a certain amount of interest, but was concerned most about leaving the foster home, wondering what adventures might come to him. Although he expressed some regret at leaving the foster home, he showed none nor did the agent feel that the boy had any emotional feeling for his aunt. During the ride to Boston the boy was quiet and absorbed in the ride, the buildings, and the scenery. His comments showed that he took in at a glance many small objects and things which the casual observer would never notice.

Tom's mother was a good, clean-living woman, a hard worker, suffering from father's negligence and lack of interest in the family. The parents were married at least a year before the boy's birth. The mother had worked up until a short time before her confinement when she was taken ill. Prior to and following the boy's birth she had considerable difficulty. The severe convulsions which she had for at least a month preceding the birth eventually resulted in partial paralysis

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of the right side. She slept a great deal more than could be expected of an invalid, and was never very strong up until the time of her death.

During the boy's stay at the temporary home of the SBCC he seemed contented and had no desire to leave. His only complaint was that he wished the children could rise earlier since he could not bear to lie awake in bed. He hoped the foster mother would visit because he thought it would be nice to see her. He seemed healthy, active, and had a normal appetite.

After the examination at the clinic it was reported that the boy's reading disability might be due to his inability to form and enunciate certain phonetic soundings and thought that in a special class this would be overcome. The results of a Stanford-Binet test showed a mental retardation of eleven months with an intelligence quotient of 89. His performance tests showed a uniform excellence, tending to discount the retardation. The results of seven performance tests showed that he had a mental age of a little over eleven years with an intelligence quotient of 135. He worked hard and seemed like a well-adjusted boy. Although he had a good memory he had learned nothing in school. He was found to be deficient in arithmetic and reading.

The problem in this case seems to be that of a boy, a semi-orphan deserted by his father, who has grown up without any parental control. His stealing and poor work in school may have been a reaction to his environment and dissatisfaction. He could not get along with his contemporaries, had no moral

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training or understanding, no emotional feeling or any attachment to any adult, and very little stability in home life. He was rather disinterested in what happened to him, and did poorly in school where he had received no special training for his reading and writing disability, but was anxious for attention. The achievement of 135 in performance tests showed that the boy could probably do better than he had with a more satisfactory home life and relationships.

Case 12. May

May, born in 1924, was nearly seven years old when she and a boy were the victims of a fifty-five year old man for a considerable length of time who had been committing unnatural acts and attempted sodomy. She was a precocious, bright child, and had an abundance of sex knowledge which she freely expressed in her general conversation. She and the boy seemed to take delight in matching wits as to who could say the worst things. She was said to have experienced indicencies with the boy and there was some suspicion of masturbation.

Father, born in 1899 in Massachusetts, Protestant, was in good general health, and was a chimney cleaner, though he had not had steady work. Until nine weeks before this time he had been a heavy drinker, but seemed to have given it up. He had not properly cared for his family and made life miserable for mother. Neighbors said he was involved with other women. Mother was frightened by father, never daring to cross him. She

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gave the appearance of being a careworn and unhappy woman, but honest and well-meaning. She admitted the use of tobacco to some extent but no drinking. She was nervous and upset over May. There was also a sister born in 1925.

May had a normal birth, and prenatal conditions were normal. Mother was always nervous because of her domestic troubles. During the pregnancy with May, father was a drunkard never providing for his family. May was bottle baby, teathed at nine months, talked at one and a half years, walked at one year, was apparently well, though of a nervous make-up and extremely irritable. The summer before she had been on the verge of St. Vitus dance. She started school at six, was considered especially bright, but difficult to control and considered precocious. She played truant at the instigation of Fred, but like school. She was fond of reading, writing, drawing, and playing school. She did not get on well with other children because of her quarrelsome disposition; Fred seemed to be her most intimate associate. Mother stated that she was not as affectionate child and spent most of her time quarreling with mother and sister. She was thoughtful, especially when mother was not well. The child was selfish, fairly truthful with mother but on the outside told lies, and inside made life generally miserable for her sister. While May was in the temporary home of the SPCC, sister became more affectionate and confiding at home.

There was considerable strife at home between the parents on account of father's drinking and failing to support

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until recently. The parents were separated for a time and the mother and children were with the maternal grandmother. The family had felt considerable economic pressure, being in debt at the time. They occupied three furnished rooms, heated and lighted. Mother apparently had done the disciplining; she would not allow father to do it because of his brutal nature. She recognized that May was beyond her control, was anxious to do the right thing, and was intelligent with the child's problem, although she might not have had practical ideas as to how to train her. Mother seemed improper to handle such a problem, and had given her consent for the child to be studied and would agree to any plan of treatment. May appeared to enjoy testifying against the man before the Grand Jury, was composed, and startlingly frank with considerable use of obscenity.

The report of the Habit Clinic gave May's age as six years eleven months, mental age seven years two months, with an I.Q. of 104. The patient seemed self-conscious during the psychological examination, made rather fresh comments, and her responses, though indicating average intelligence, were not of a very high type. She showed no special abilities or disabilities. The psychiatrist's report stated that the child was of average intelligence, showing rather poor emotional make-up. She was quite aware of the opinions of the group. Was inclined to be shy. According to her story she went six times to ___'s apartment and probably has been physiologically conditioned to the pleasures of the sex experience and will probably seek this type

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of thing again. She is extremely precocious sexually and any environment in which she is placed will have to be guarded against this. There are no special interests or abilities noted. The prognosis is poor. She will have more difficult adjustments to make in a new environment than the boy, and will undoubtedly be more of a problem to the foster parents. She should be placed in a home where there are other children, according to this report; the conduct would have to be carefully supervised and would require an unusually good type of foster parents. For an adequate adjustment, placement would have to extend over a period of years.

After this report the child was returned to her own home. Two years later she was reported to the SPCC by the FWS for mishandling a boy in the neighborhood, and placement was recommended. The CCB refused to accept the application for May because there seemed to be definite sex delinquency which would require long time treatment in order to be beneficial, and they felt this was beyond their resources. The two sisters were left with mother, and May was placed in the care and custody of the SPCC by whom she was placed at the I___ School. Later a sister was placed at the school also with May where they both did very well. Two years later they were found to be making a very satisfactory adjustment.

The problem in this case seems to be that of a rather serious sex difficulty. Father had worked irregularly, was alcoholic, and abusive, and had failed to support the family. Mother seemed well-meaning but unhappy, and always scared and nervous

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The problem in this case seems to be that of a rather serious sex difficulty. Father had worked irregularly, was alcoholic, and abusive, and had failed to support the family. Mother seemed well-meaning but unhappy, and always scared and nervous

because of her domestic difficulties. The child, too, was of a nervous make-up, had been on the verge of St. Vitus dance, was bright in school though she had truanted, was difficult to control, did not get on well with other children, and was precocious sexually. At home she could not get the proper environment or supervision which she needed to improve her attitude toward life. After being placed in a school for a long period of time where she was happy, had proper supervision and education, she was able to make a good adjustment.

Case 13. Nancy

Nancy, thirteen years of age, is the youngest of two children born during her father's second marriage. Her father, of French descent, is Catholic, a house painter, his own employer, and has been earning an adequate wage. Nancy has a brother one year older, and three step-brothers and sisters, one of whom has an illegitimate child. Nancy was before the Juvenile Court as a runaway, found delinquent, and given a suspended sentence to Lancaster under the care and custody of the probation officer.

According to the probation officer's report Nancy had run away one afternoon with another girl to follow a boy in a rodeo show with whom she was infatuated. She had run away two months before to follow the rodeo, but there had been no evidence of misconduct according to the local physician. This time she had spent the night with another fellow connected with the rodeo; in the hotel she had intercourse with him. The girl admitted this readily in a bold, defiant attitude. When caught

because of her domestic difficulties. The child, too, was of a nervous make-up, had been on the verge of St. Vitus dance, was bright in school though she had truanted, was difficult to control, did not get on well with other children, and was precocious sexually. At home she could not get the proper environment or supervision which she needed to improve her attitude toward life. After being placed in a school for a long period of time where she was happy, had proper supervision and education, she was able to make a good adjustment.

Case 13. Nancy

Nancy, thirteen years of age, is the youngest of two children born during her father's second marriage. Her father, of French descent, is Catholic, a house painter, his own employer, and has been earning an adequate wage. Nancy has a brother one year older, and three step-brothers and sisters, one of whom has an illegitimate child. Nancy was before the Juvenile Court as a runaway, found delinquent, and given a suspended sentence to Lancaster under the care and custody of the probation officer. According to the probation officer's report Nancy had run away one afternoon with another girl to follow a boy in a room show with whom she was infatuated. She had run away two months before to follow the roomer, but there had been no evidence of misconduct according to the local physician. This time she had spent the night with another fellow connected with the roomer; in the hotel she had intercourse with him. The girl admitted this readily in a bold, defiant attitude. When caught

she said she did not want to go home. In the court she was not considered a reliable witness. Mother testified that she had never had any trouble with Nancy; that she had gone to school regularly and was doing well in the first year of high school. The girl had worn a long dress and heavy make-up to look older than thirteen. She said she was not particularly interested in school, and did not want to return home because of the trouble with her brother. They were always quarreling and if she ever attempted to strike him, mother kept her in the house. Nancy seemed to consider the whole thing a big adventure.

The parents after conferring with the judge, decided that they wished to have their daughter placed away from home. The parents impressed the agent as being kindly people who found Nancy too much of a problem. The mother appeared to be rather indulgent, and tried to minimize the girl's faults. According to the report of the JBGC Nancy had an I.Q. of 125. Placement was advised by them and was arranged in a foster home.

The problem in this case is that of a girl of thirteen, the youngest of two, who disliked her home in which there were step-mother, and three step-children, constant quarreling, and unsatisfactory relationships between the girl and the other members of the family. Although the home was adequate economically speaking, the girl was anxious to leave it to look for adventure. As it seemed unlikely that the attitudes of the members of the family would change, it seemed better to change this girl's environment in an attempt to make her more contented and give her better standards to follow.

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Case 14. Grace

Grace is one of six children of a Protestant family of New England. She was born six years after the marriage and is fifteen years old. Her mother is a partial cripple. The girl was referred by the probation officer who had been informed by the older brother that his sister had run away. The father had deserted sometime previously, whereabouts unknown. Grace, when seen, said that she had been out late and was afraid to go home because of the abusive treatment she might receive from her brother or mother, for she had been whipped before. Therefore she took a room for light housekeeping, giving her age as nineteen. She admitted having had sexual relations about four times with her boy-friend who was about fifty-one years old and who had advised her to run away. Another man had given her twenty-five dollars with which she bought clothes, and paid for her room. At that time she planned to get a job and stay away from home. A charge of truancy was made against the girl, as well as a warrant for her father. Medical evidence showed evidence of intercourse probably several times. Grace told of time when she was about nine years old when her uncle had assaulted her when drunk. At thirteen or fourteen years of age she had had relations with a boy in school. The girl did not like her home where she had quarrels with the family and received whippings. She had run away three times.

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to the State Farm, had been released and disappeared. There was a warrant out for his arrest, for breaking parole, for hanging around when drunk and for threatening. Grace and her brother had to assume the responsibilities of the household during the mother's recent pregnancy. At this time they did well by keeping the house clean and neat. The brother is the head of the household. He is nineteen years old, has finished the eighth year of school, does not work, but stays home all the time. Mother never complained of Grace as a problem. She claimed that her daughter had met tough grown-ups at the BCH, and after that had begun to stay out late, and had been difficult to handle. Mother was willing to cooperate in the foster home placement. Because of the girl's past good behavior, she does not like the idea of sending her to the State Industrial School.

Further reports were received about Grace after she was placed in the temporary home of the SPCC. Her mother decided she wanted her to be placed with an aunt who was very strict and a severe disciplinarian. The aunt's children were grown up and had done very well. The relatives were proud of their good name, and would refuse to keep Grace if she were involved in further misconduct. Grace said she would try to make good at her aunt's home; that she was ashamed and worried for fear no other girls were as bad as she. The mother was protective in her attitude, making excuses, claiming that her daughter was always right. At one time, however, she had thought that the girl was very queer, and was convinced that her husband had been a mental. The school teacher reported that Grace had never been a good

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pupil; that she had had to keep at her to make her accomplish anything. She did not conform easily, seemed lazy and uninterested. At another school she had done average work with one failure. During her stay at the temporary home, she was impudent, defiant in manner and attitude toward sex misdemeanors, precocious in her sex knowledge. She asked without showing any shame how else could she get money from men without being promiscuous.

After being in court as a runaway and a sex delinquent, Grace was given an examination at the BPH. According to the New Stanford she had a mental age of sixteen years and eleven months and an I.Q. of 113. She appeared bold, intent on lying her way out of difficulties, and not a bit disconcerted when forced to admit the truth. She seemed to be as adolescent girl with strong instinctive drives. Her home situation was poor, and her make-up somewhat abnormal. After this examination Grace was placed with her aunt who seemed to be a woman of strong determination and sufficient intelligence and resourcefulness to cope with the situation. Her own children were married and out of the home. The home was situated in a good section of the town, and the financial condition of the family was satisfactory.

The problem here is that of a girl, one of six children, who found home unsatisfactory because of the quarreling and abuse and the unsatisfactory relationship of the older brother who tried to dominate her. Placement with an aunt would probably give her some of the affection which had been lacking in the home, and more adequate supervision.

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Case 15. Gladys

Gladys, born in 1916 in Massachusetts, was referred to the SPCC by the probation officer. She had a brother born in 1918. Both were born in mother's second marriage. Mother died in 1918. Family was of German nationality and of the Lutheran religion. The first wife of father was also in the household as father's housekeeper. Gladys had been in court on a charge of stubbornness, was on probation as a run away, and said she was married to a Polish young man with whom she had lived for a few weeks. The record of the BPH stated that the girl had an I.Q. of 102. She said she wanted to go into nursing, especially children's nursing. It had been impossible for her to keep up her school grades while working as mother's helper. All positions she had held were unsatisfactory because they expected her to do so much house work and she wanted to take care of the children. She had been previously placed by the CAS. She had entered school in the high school at the age of fourteen, but had left because she was ashamed of the conditions in the home between father and the first wife who said she was father's housekeeper. Gladys had married three months before, giving her age as seventeen. Father objected to the man and she did not like him as much as she had thought so she ran away. She had found sexual relations very painful, and never wanted to see the man again. She seemed to have no emotion whatever about this man whom she had married which the doctor thought was the only abnormal thing about her. She had gonorrhea and admitted having

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 whom she had married which the doctor thought was the only
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relations with someone before marriage, though she would not admit who it was, but doctor suspected that it might have been her father. The husband of father's first wife was in the State Hospital. There was constant friction between the girl and father's first wife and housekeeper and a question of an immoral situation. The BPH believed that the girl was worth helping outside an institution, as she was not feeble-minded or psychotic. The State visitor believed that the girl was brought up under bad conditions but had not acted in an intelligent manner by allowing her husband to forge father's name in signing the consent to the marriage. A few days later the girl was committed to Lancaster.

In this case the problem is that of a girl, born in mother's second marriage, living with her father and a housekeeper where there was constant friction. The girl was in conflict over the situation in the home which was probably immoral. As she had a job as mother's helper, she was not able to do her school work thoroughly. Her running away and getting married seemed like an escape from these conditions which were causing her so much unhappiness, and probably seemed like an opportunity to have a more satisfactory life.

Case 16. Clair

Clair was referred to the BPH when it was found that she had contracted gonorrhea and had made accusations against a man of twenty who was later found not guilty in court. The only contact with another agency was with the Boston Dispensary

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and the L.Clinic for treatment.

Father was born in 1885 in Poland, was by occupation a machinist and had worked quite steadily. Up to five years ago he drank quite steadily, but had not since then. Several months ago he was operated on for a hernia, and not able to return to work so he with mother decided to go to Poland for three months. When the family learned of Clair's condition, father went to Poland alone, leaving mother and daughter here. They had no relatives in this country, but both he and mother have some property in Poland which father hoped to dispose of while there. Father was never seen by the worker, but was a naturalized citizen. Mother was born in 1885 in Poland, and was married in 1913. She has worked more or less since in the meat packing company and cleaning. When Clair was a few months old father bought a farm in Massachusetts and the family lived there for a few years but did not make it pay. They moved twice after that. Mother is very much interested in Clair who is an only child, and wishes to do what is best for the girl. She became rather excited in court when Clair would not talk and tell plainly her story. Their present home of four rooms was always immaculate and comfortably furnished. One room here was rented to a Polish young man who has been with the family for some time. To get more money mother has also taken a Polish girl of twenty. Now Clair is sleeping with mother.

Clair was born in 1922, and is now in the fourth grade. It was difficult to get the story of the assault from the girl in court, although she told it to the agent outside.

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Mother said she had never had any trouble with the girl. Clair was interested in reading books in the library and enjoyed fairy tales. Mother told the teacher the reason for the girl's absence from school and the teacher told the parents of the other children not to let the youngsters play with Clair feeling that she was a menace. Mother resented this very strongly.

The report from the BPH stated that Clair, age ten, whose problems were sex delinquency and the home situation, was a well developed child of pleasing appearance and friendly attitude who talked freely and apparently with frankness about her experiences. She told the story of ___'s promising her a ride, taking her to his house instead and assaulting her. The psychometric test showed high average intelligence. It seemed that under proper treatment and supervision the girl should come out well. Mother seemed to be an intelligent woman with insight into the situation and through past experience should be able to take care of the girl properly. A year later Clair was at home where she was being well cared for by the mother.

In this case we find an alcoholic father, and a mother who was very anxious about her daughter. After the mother supervised the child more intelligently, she seemed able to get along better. Perhaps the child did not realize the seriousness of what she had done in this instance. She was interested in the ride and good time which was offered to her. This might indicate a lack of recreational opportunities.

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Case 17. Sally

Sally is the oldest of four children living with the father. In the home is also another woman and her two children. One child is with paternal relatives, the other two with mother. The parents have been separated for eight years but mother is just getting her divorce. Sally is sixteen in the first year of high school. She did not attend the last half year because in January father said he was going to transfer her. The girl was referred to the Juvenile Court where she was found guilty of a charge of lewdness for which she was put on a suspended sentence to Lancaster. The girl told of going out one afternoon to escape the drab household; she picked up Mr. ___, staying with him for a few days. He was found to be a man of forty-five, with a poor reputation. The night before Sally had returned home Mr. ___ had come into the room where they were staying "paralyzed drunk" frightening her terribly so that she went to the police station.

Father was born and brought up in Maine where he attended three years of high school. Now he is a short order cook in a restaurant where he has been for nine years. He was tense and upset when seen, but anxious to create a favorable impression. Apparently he had many friends in B., and led a fairly active social life. Mother, a woman in her middle thirties, was also from Maine and, according to father, was an "ideal wife and mother" until they moved to B__. There she secured work as a waitress, and began associating with other men. Father left for a time, and when he returned found that she had had an abortion. After that they separated definitely.

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Sally has moved about considerably. Father has worked regularly earning fairly adequate wages. The present living arrangements have been so since last fall. The woman who lives with them works in the same place as father, but works nights. When the parents were first separated Sally went to the home of paternal grandmother. Off and on she was in B___ and for awhile with friends, then in a foster home. Under the separation agreement father has to support the two oldest children while mother is responsible for the two youngest. Father wanted to maintain this responsibility, but feels more attached to Sally, perhaps because he has seen her more. He believes the girl wanted to be with him since they have always been able to get along well together. In view of the recent experience about which father is greatly distressed particularly because the man involved was so much older than his daughter, he wonders whether he is in a position to bring up an adolescent girl. During the interview father brought out the fact that Sally has resented having the woman in the household with her children; she has often asked if they could have a place by themselves.

The girl also stated that there had been no friction in the family until they had moved to B___. She is fond of both parents, although if given a chance at the time of the separation would have gone with her mother probably. She feels that father is fond of her but not demonstrative. She also expresses some affection for the siblings whom she visits. As far as father remembers Sally's birth was instrumental and development normal. Her health has been good, but this year she has been out of

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school a good deal on account of sickness, being troubled with tonsillitis.

Father states that Sally has always been quiet, well-behaved preferring to stay home rather than going out nights. She seemed to have few friends, but never brought them home. Her interests were chiefly staying home, listening to the radio, and reading. She has had a good deal of household responsibility and had to take care of the two boys. As far as father knows she has not had much contact with boys, and does not believe she has had any previous sex experience. Sally likes to go to the movies so father usually lets her go alone. This year she has been quite moody, more restless, not disagreeable, but not happy.

During the test period at the JBGC Sally was quite well poised, friendly, talked freely, and worked well. She gave the impression of being under-dynamic, having few interests for her age. Never interested in boys or in sex, but well informed about sex matters. Since she had little opportunity to make friends normally, she had become lonely and bored; was not a pleasure-loving child. The girl seemed somewhat underdeveloped emotionally. Physically she was fairly normally developed. According to the age level tests she showed high average general ability with an I.Q. of 107. Spelling and comprehension of reading were not well up to the high school level, but adequate for the eighth grade. She seemed to have poor training in arithmetic with no understanding of the fundamental process.

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This girl had poor background standards and patterns on the part of both parents. Each apparently found it easy to live the kind of life that gave the most pleasure without particularly considering the best upbringing of the children. Sally has been allowed to live with father under circumstances anything but wholesome and stimulating. She suspects father is having sex relations with the woman living in the household although he denies this. Father has managed to keep the girl away from school, but has made little provision for her to have normal recreation in life. The girl has no steady occupation, and resents the fact that she has had to take care of the household and the children. She is consequently lonely and bored. This seems to be the background from which she readily fell into her present delinquency. She claims to have accepted the invitation of the older man to have a good time and then having gotten into difficulty, and dreaded to face her father. Sally expressed ambitions for further education and seemed bright enough to profit by this. The girl was placed then with mother who was about to be married again to a wood-cutter who seemed to the judge to be a good sort of fellow.

In this problem there appears again a girl who resented the conditions in her home, the boredom, and the work which she was required to do with insufficient recreation. There was not a great deal of affection in the home between the girl and the other adults in the household.

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Case 18. Gertrude

Gertrude is the only child of a father who was Protestant and a mother who was Catholic. After the death of father, mother remarried. Gertrude was referred to the BPH because of being involved in a great deal of sex misconduct. She was reluctant to give any explanations of where, how, and with whom it all took place. Mother became suspicious that the girl was involved in some sex misconduct when she intercepted a note from the girl to a friend asking for money. This note brought to mother's mind several times when her daughter had had money which she said she had found.

Gertrude has been living with her mother and step-father since she was four years old. Her own father as well as her step-father are colored. The step-father is a bartender; he makes a favorable appearance, seems quiet, calm, and cooperative. He apparently cares a great deal for his step-daughter. The mother is white, had white maternal grandparents, but has colored blood. Occasionally she works as a check girl. With much make-up and her flashy dress, she gives the impression of a fast woman. She is, however, much attached to her daughter, wishing to buy her everything she desires. There are no other children. The family lives in an apartment where there is no home atmosphere/ Probably Gertrude has never been in a real home.

Her personal history shows that there was a normal birth, and that the girl was not sick as a baby. She began school

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Her personal history shows that there was a normal birth, and that the girl was not sick as a baby. She began school

at the age of six, received good grades in all except English, and was no trouble in school except that she was too talkative. She seems old in her manner due probably to always being with older people. When playing she has chosen girls younger so she could boss. She is sympathetic, considerate, and loves animals. Sometimes she has seemed to be more concerned about a dog than about her mother or stepfather. She is a good cook, but does not like to help around the house. Much time is spent with a chemistry set with which she loves to experiment. Generally she is cheerful, though since she has been away from home she has been gloomy, probably due to homesickness. She appears to be a poor sport and a poor loser. When she does not get her own way she resorts to tears. There seems to be a tendency to lie, but if faced with the truth will admit it. Mother said Gertrude had always been a brilliant, stubborn child who generally behaved well. She had explained all about sex to her daughter and read her accounts of girls being attacked to try to scare her.

The report of the BPH stated that the patient admitted sex misconduct within a year, stated that it was with her consent for which she was given various sums of money from the men involved. She had little serious understanding of the matter although she stated that she should not have done it. According to the New Stanford test she had a mental age of twelve years five months and an I.Q. of 106. The psychologist noted that patient's extremely poor memory and judgment and the fact that her vocabulary gave one an impression of a better intelligence

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than actually exists. She needed more care and supervision than she had had in the past. About four months after this report Gertrude was at home behaving herself. She joined the nearby playground instructor on hikes and activities, got good grades in school, and was spending most of her time at home.

The girl in this problem, very closely attached to her parents, an only child, found her home lacking in some of the things she desired. She lacked appropriate recreation and had little understanding of moral standards. With provisions for recreation and more interest given her, she made a better adjustment.

Case 19. Clara

Clara's family became known to the SPCC because of physical neglect of the children. Living conditions were filthy; mother made no effort to stay at home to care for the family. They were not cooperative with the hospital venereal clinic. In 1931 mother was before the court on a charge of adultery and children alleged morally neglected. Family was receiving city aid. Mother was given suspended sentence to Sherborn and was put on probation. The children were adjudicated neglected and returned to the care and custody of the parents under the supervision of the OPW and the Probation department.

Clara, at the age of thirteen, was involved in the case of ___ for abuse of female child. She was one of a group of girls going constantly to the home of ___ for two years. She

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Clara, at the age of fifteen, was involved in the case of ___ for abuse of female child. She was one of a group of girls going constantly to the home of ___ for two years. She

admitted having intercourse with him twice. All these girls were from poor homes. They were found delinquent and given one year probation, being allowed to stay home.

At the JBGC Clara, age thirteen years, Colored, was found to have an I.Q. of 101. She did well on tests involving abstractions, had poor vocabulary, and was in the sixth grade. Clara was the seventh of eleven children. Father was born in 1881 and mother in 1892 in Massachusetts. Two years later Clara was truanting, a sex delinquent, and mother was unable to control her. Again she was in the juvenile court, found delinquent to wit lewdness, and committed to Lancaster. About one year and a half later Clara was to be paroled, but mother felt it would be unwise because she felt that she would be unable to properly supervise the girl unless she were employed. A few weeks later another sister was found delinquent and sentenced to Lancaster.

The problem here seems to be that of a girl who was involved in difficulties because she had little supervision and training at home. Mother, herself immoral, set very poor standards for the girl, and was not apparently sufficiently interested to try to supervise her actions.

Case 20. Ruth

A summary sent to the JBGC on Ruth, born in 1918, stated that she was colored, American, Protestant, in the first year of high, and the older of two illegitimate children. The child

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Case 20. Ruth

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would talk up to a certain point, but when discussing certain behavior and times away from home, she would refuse to say anything. A sister of the alleged father said that the girl always refused to talk at times. Possible problems were running away, and bunking out, stealing, disobedience, rebellion at authority, and sexual activities, stubbornness, moodiness, unpopularity, and overactivity. Alleged father was a chef, had drunk some, had been married and separated when he lived with Ruth's mother. He has also stayed with the foster mother and has supported Ruth since her mother's death. Alleged father's family were willing to take the girl and had a good home, but father would not agree. Mother was born in the South, was separated from her husband. It was reported that mother taught in an orphanage for colored children. As a girl mother was committed to the Industrail School as a stubborn girl. She seemed honest and trustful. Mother died when Ruth was about a year old. A maternal uncle had a court record for stealing, gambling, assault and battery. Maternal grandmother was reported tubercular. Ruth was placed in a foster home when her mother died. At eleven alleged father placed in another foster home this girl who had been moved so much. There she had a chance to take music lessons. The foster home was not very well kept. There was trouble when Ruth started taking money, was away from home a great deal, and had received money from a man with whom she had had relations.

Ruth was seen at the JBGC because of these many problems. She was illegitimate and her father immoral. There were poor standards regarding sex matters. Father has some

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affection for the girl, but has seen her only at intervals. She in turn has some affection for him, knows his mode of living but has no great feeling about this apparently. She has the greatest affection for the white woman with whom she has lived the longest, who seems suddenly to have given her up. She was not happy with present foster mother, and feels the home poor compared to the former. Here is a lack of sympathy and a good deal of friction. The girl is well-developed physically, has a pleasant expression, is rather attractive, and masturbates. Her mental is of very good general ability. She is normally developed in school and achievement is up to grade except in arithmetic. She appeared to have good self-criticism and persistence, but was rather impulsive. She seemed much more intelligent than the average colored girl according to this report.

She was fairly active, gregarious, unhappy, and felt insecure. She showed good loyalty to her father for his constant support. Rebellion seems to be a natural reaction to the situation. The causes of her actions were probably much changing about in the home and very little affection, unhappiness in the last foster home, long continued sex practices, recent stealing for normal desires, taking things she wanted and getting money to obtain status, and perhaps knowledge of foster mother's dishonesty. Although this girl seemed a good deal of a risk, she was accepted by the CAA for placement under supervision. Two years later after running away she was returned to the court, found delinquent, and committed to Lancaster.

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In this instance there is a girl who has been moved about from one foster home to another by her alleged father after the death of her mother. She lacked security and affection, sympathy, adequate standards, and little family life. Her behavior was an expression of these inadequacies which she felt.

Case 21. Jeannette

Jeannette, born in 1920 in Boston, was referred to the BPH because of evidence of sex misconduct found by the doctor. She confessed to sexual intercourse with two men and the court seemed to prove more. Her sister stated that she got money for these acts. In the contacts with the agency Jeannette seemed normally intelligent, not retarded in school, but showed many indications of abnormal sex development. She had been known to the agency only a few days. The past record of the family showed non-support, parental quarrels and parental unreliability, bootlegging. A stubborn complaint signed by the mother was to come up in court.

The report of the BPH on Jeannette, age eleven, and a sex delinquent, stated that the child was given a Stanford psychological examination, getting a mental age of fifteen years five months indicating an I.Q. of 130. She is an interesting, precocious youngster, showing no affection for her family with the possible exception of the father of whom she has seen little. She admits she never got on well with mother and thinks this is due to the fact that she resembles her

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Case 31. Jeannette

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father, and that mother identifies her with him, thinking she shows signs of all his bad characteristics. She resents her brother, age fifteen, who sides with mother against her, and tries to discipline her. She states that her best friend has been her father's step-sister, Nellie, a girl of about sixteen, through whom she met the boys with whom she had relations. Her reaction to sex relations was one of indifference, for she sees little in it, and denied receiving money from any of the men involved. As far as could be determined her main interest is reading. Her desire is to leave Boston to go on a ranch where she can ride horseback. She does not wish to live any longer with mother. She seemed like a nervous child, with high intellectual endowment, well worth a chance in a foster home. She is adventuresome and well weaned from her home. If she could be wisely guided in a good environment, it seemed as if she might do very well.

Shortly after this Jeannette was found guilty of delinquency to wit fornication in the lower court and placed on probation to be placed in St. J's school during probation. Two years later the home had to be under supervision because two other children in the home were being involved in difficulties. Mother seemed to be trying to care for the children.

In this study there appear in the family background non-support, parental quarrels, and parental unreliability. The child was lacking parental relationships because she felt that her mother resented her. In spite of the home conditions where the girl was very unhappy, she was left there.

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Case 22. Polly. Father had been a porter until seven years

before Polly, aged fifteen, Negro, American Protestant, in the second year of high school, the third of four children living with mother, three brothers, a maternal niece, and a man boarder, is the daughter of a man and wife who have been separated for seven years. The family was first known to the SPCC in 1918 when mother had an illegitimate child whose father she later married. In 1934 mother was reported to be running a house of ill fame, entertaining men of questionable character, and the child was said to be doing poorly in school. However no evidence was found. In 1936 Polly was before the court as a stubborn child and placed in the care and custody of the SPCC. She was truanting from school claiming she could not keep her mind on her school work because of an abortion she had had nearly two years before under the mother's supervision. She goes to school, leaves claiming she has been to movies and shows staying all day, and returning home late. Recently she spent the night in a doorway. The problems are disobedience, truancy, sensitiveness, and the girl cries considerably.

In the family was the mother who was thirty-seven, a boy of eighteen whose twin died, a boy of sixteen, Polly, and a girl of twelve. Mother said father was twenty-three at the time of Polly's birth. Father had no mental disease or epilepsy and did not drink. He had spent some time in the Concord Reformatory for holding people up. Mother had known him since childhood. There was a paternal uncle in Grafton State Hospital with

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some mental disease. Father had been a porter until seven years before when he had joined the Communist party, and then did not believe in work.. In their married life there was always friction and unhappiness. Mother had always been well except that she had rickets as a child which left her lame. She had seven operations on her leg, but has had no diseases or bad habits. She has always had to contribute to the family's support and seemed like a good manager. In 1931 she was in court for allowing immoral conduct in her lodging house. Mother said she was never told anything about life so got into difficulty with father. She explained sex to Polly at an early age and warned her of the dangers of intimacy. When Polly became pregnant, her reaction was that it would be a terrible responsibility for Polly to have the care of a baby at the age of thirteen. She regrets not having a close relationship with the girl. a brother was before the Juvenile Court for larceny and sent to the Industrial School. Polly claims that her brothers knew about the abortion and all criticized and taunted her, making her unhappy.

The family lived in a fairly good neighborhood where there were a number of colored people nearby. They had a single house with eight rooms which made it possible for Polly to have her own room. Mother says she has ambitions for her children and has always given Polly every opportunity to improve herself. She has always gone to dancing school where she did well, has had music lessons and advantages which mother

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feels are superior. Mother has also had as many entertainments as possible at home feeling that she wanted to know with whom her daughter was associating. The previous summer she had been a mother's helper. Mother feels that the girl reads too many True Story magazines, goes with older girls who are coarse. Two girls evidently had a violent crush on each other about two and a half years before according to some notes which mother found and read. Two other girls used to get money from a doorman, but it was later learned that Polly was not involved. Mother does not know present associates, but thinks girl is led by others and by older people. Her chief amusement is dancing. Mother considers her daughter seclusiveness, and thinks she locks her door all the time. At times she is quarrelsome, rather vain, occasionally disobedient, stubborn, resentful of authority and impulsive.

Her development was normal with a full term pregnancy and Caesarian delivery. She was nursed at nine months, walked at one and a half, talked and got her teeth normally. Habit training was established early, and her health has been generally good. She recovered well from the abortion. She smokes considerably, keeps late hours, but has no nervous habits. She began school at the age of four, spending one year in each grade except the first year of high school which was repeated. While she tried to do the work she was constantly reminded of the abortion, and felt very much attached to the child and wanted it. Although she stated that she was very fond of the man in

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question, she would not give any information about him. She said she had not seen him or gone to his apartment for some time. Polly's grandfather claims that the girl is very unhappy because mother is constantly criticizing and unraiding her about the past, although mother denies this. To the SPCC agent Polly seemed like a very sensitive girl, not somuch delinquent as a victim of circumstances and foolish. She seemed to have a good mind, was anxiously to go on in school to fit herself for a position but was tormented by the idea that she got into this difficulty and maintains staunch loyalty to the man. She also stated she would not want to marry this man after what had happened. Polly feels unwanted in the home especially in the social activities and her brothers take her nowhere.

During the test period at the JBGC Polly was very friendly, polite, entirely cooperative, though she had some difficulty in expressing herself. In the single interview she seemed likeable, friendly, rather hasitant in speech and not at all dramatic. She gave the impression of being frank, showed a great deal of emotion in discussing her family situation and her own attitudes, was fairly ambitious, wanted to complete high school, and fankly stated she was not interested in commercial subjects, but would like trade training. She is apparently very gregarious and eager for social acceptance; she said she was very active and needed a good many outlets. She also claimed a good deal of fantsy life of a normally romantic sort and much emotional conflict about her earlier sex affair and abortion but did not elicit much feeling of guilt. She

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During the test period at the JBOG Polly was very friendly, polite, entirely cooperative, though she had some difficulty in expressing herself. In the single interview she seemed likable, friendly, rather hesitant in speech and not at all dramatic. She gave the impression of being frank, showed a great deal of emotion in discussing her family situation and her own attitudes, was fairly ambitious, wanted to complete high school, and frankly stated she was not interested in commercial subjects, but would like trade training. She is apparently very gregarious and eager for social acceptance; she said she was very active and needed a good many outlets. She also claimed a good deal of fantasy life of a normally romantic sort and much emotional conflict about her earlier sex affair and abortion but did not exhibit much feeling of guilt. She

seemed to have fair average mental ability, especially in relation to her racial group. Polly considers herself left out of the family group. One wonders if mother's attitude has changed toward the girl since the sex affair, mother seeing in the girl's situation a repetition of her own early difficulty leading to an unhappy marriage. The outlook under the same conditions did not seem favorable. Polly herself did not seem essentially poor material; in fact with adequate resources and some modification of attitudes it seemed as if she might do quite well. There were not many resources for recreation although this is really needed.

Polly, when seen after this, said she would prefer being at home. Mother said she would be willing to try to make the home pleasant, but could not contribute much toward Trade School, if the girl should go there. Polly was found delinquent and given a suspended sentence to Lancaster and probation. She returned to her mother, although after court she was very much disturbed because mother did not wish to speak or have anything to do with her. Ten months later Polly was again pregnant by the same man with whom she had had relations for over a period of some years. He had given her money and was responsible for the abortion she had had. Polly at this time was committed to the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

In this case there appears in the family situation parents who were separated who had a very unhappy marital life. The mother had herself grown up under very poor conditions with

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In this case there appear in the family situation parents who were separated who had a very unhappy marital life. The mother had herself grown up under very poor conditions with

a complete lack of standards. The girl did not have a satisfactory relationship with her mother or with the other siblings. She lacked recreation, and was unable to concentrate in school because of the conflict over her previous sex experience. This girl, when returned to the same environment under similar conditions became again involved in sex delinquencies.

Case 23. Anne

Anne was born in 1919 in Massachusetts, of a Protestant family. Her father, born in Massachusetts in 1874 and mother born in 1897 in Nova Scotia, were married in 1916. This was father's second marriage. There were three other children born in the second marriage, a boy born in 1916, a boy born in 1917, and an illegitimate girl born in 1930.

In November, 1920 father had made a complaint against mother. They had lived together not more than two years though married in 1916 on account of mother's filthy and immoral habits. Father was forty-eight and mother twenty-four at the time of the marriage; mother complained that she did not know father's age. The first wife died in child birth. Mother had been in court for adultery, but father did not press the charge because he was before the court on a charge of assault and battery, and on probation for non-support. The children had been placed by the probation officer in a foster home. Father's and Mother's marriage was a forced one; mother lived with father some months before the marriage, but has no use for father now. The complaint made this time seemed to be one of spite on the part of father. Mother

a complete lack of standards. The girl did not have a satisfactory relationship with her mother or with the other siblings. She lacked recreation, and was unable to concentrate in school because of the conflict over her previous sex experience. This girl, when returned to the same environment under similar conditions became again involved in sex delinquencies.

Case E.3. Anne

Anne was born in 1919 in Massachusetts, of a Protestant family. Her father, born in Massachusetts in 1874 and mother born in 1897 in Nova Scotia, were married in 1916. This was father's second marriage. There were three other children born in the second marriage, a boy born in 1916, a boy born in 1917, and an illegitimate girl born in 1930.

In November, 1930 father had made a complaint against mother. They had lived together not more than two years though married in 1916 on account of mother's filthy and immoral habits. Father was forty-eight and mother twenty-four at the time of the marriage; mother complained that she did not know father's age. The first wife died in child birth. Mother had been in court for adultery, but father did not press the charge because he was

before the court on a charge of assault and battery, and on probation for non-support. The children had been placed by the prob-

ation officer in a foster home. Father's and mother's marriage was a forced one; mother lived with father some months before the marriage, but has no use for father now. The complaint made this time seemed to be one of spite on the part of father. Mother

seemed to be doing her best for the children. Mother had been brought up by her parents in Nova Scotia, but maternal grandmother died when Anne was five years of age. Maternal grandfather was Italian and immoral. Maternal grand-aunt was deaf and tongue-tied. In 1930 a brother of Anne's was sent to Training School on account of truancy.

In November, 1931 Anne was in the BCH seven months pregnant. She made no direct admissions but the hospital worker suspected that father was responsible for the girl's condition. The doctors stated that the baby was terribly deformed. Anne was then in the second year of high school and had lived with paternal relatives until the age of ten, then returning home. She was very fond of father. She denied being with anyone or being pregnant, but admitted that she masturbated, though father found out and had tried to make her stop. After the hospital worker reported that the case was one for the SPCC father went to the hospital, made a scene, and took the girl away. Three days later a complaint of wayward was made against the girl, but father would not tell where the girl was. Father had a court record for larceny and the unlicensed delivery of narcotic drugs. The master of the high school reported that Anne had been a good student and no trouble in school. The children attended church fairly regularly. A week later after being adjudicated wayward the girl was placed in the Florence Crittenton Home.

At the JBGC father seemed eager for the children to have a good education, giving great value to this. He had a fixation

seemed to be doing her best for the children. Mother had been brought up by her parents in Nova Scotia, but maternal grandmother died when Anne was five years of age. Maternal grandfather was Italian and immoral. Maternal grand-mother was deaf and tongue-tied. In 1930 a brother of Anne's was sent to Training School on account of insanity.

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At the SPCC father seemed eager for the children to have a good education, giving great value to this. He had a fixation

on Anne and was much concerned about her education rather than being concerned with her illegitimate child. Anne showed extreme affection for her father. Her IQ was 102 showing good general ability which might have been higher if she had not been so tense. She assumed that father would take all the responsibility. She needed to be weaned from father, needed a substitution for affection, and reeducation both socially and recreationally. She was so tied to her parent that she could not grow up.

Five years later the girl had been a ward attendant and got on quite well due to the sympathy which she aroused by telling of the awful life she had had. Because of the girl's own behavior with patients and doctors she had to be discharged finally. The agency decided that in view of the past and her character it would be futile to try to do anything with the girl.

In this case there was an over-strong attachment between father and daughter. The girl had not grown emotionally, lacked recreation, and suitable outside interests.

Case 24. Eleanor

Eleanor is the next to youngest of six children in a Protestant family in New England. The family had been known to the agency for some time before Eleanor came in direct contact with it. Eleanor was born in 1922 but the year before the home was visited and called on of the dirtiest homes imaginable.

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The father was described as dirty and shiftless. The mother was a daughter by her father's first marriage. The marriage of Eleanor's parents was a forced one. When mother deserted the children Eleanor was placed with friend, although father thought they would be better off if they were with the state. At that time the oldest boy was committed as a delinquent to the Walpole Training School; another child was in Trade School. Two months later there was a warrant out for the grandfather for the unlawful manufacture of liquor. Neighbors reported that father was drinking continually. The next year father was found guilty of neglect of the children and was sentenced to the House of Correction suspended sentence.

About three years later Mrs. ___ with whom Eleanor was living reported that the girl was very untruthful, told most fanciful stories, was absent from school a number of times, claiming that her foster mother kept her home. She also was stealing. When faced with the stories she usually denied them. Mrs. ___ has known the family far back and believes that the girl comes naturally by her faults. The school principal reported also that the girl was a problem in school, that she was lying and stealing. The principal recommended other placement for the girl because he believed that foster mother taunts the girl about her family, telling her they are crazy. A report of the school psychiatrist stated that Eleanor "seems to be all right as far as the mental side goes, but is woefully lacking on the moral". The report stated also that Eleanor was a normal bright girl with a mental age of nine years seven months. She

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was very tense and on guard at first during the interview with her mind filled with sordid stories of her family.

A few days later the foster mother reported some improvement in the girl's behavior, did not want to give the child up, and had been giving her dolls, a carriage, and books so that the child seemed very happy. She had also given her fifteen cents for movies each week because the child felt un-

happy at not having money as the other children whose fathers supported them. Mrs.____ was persuaded not to talk to the child about her family.

There was no further complaint until four years later when the attendance officer reported that Eleanor, now fifteen, is boy-crazy and has run away. Mrs.____ reported that Eleanor has taken some things from a store and last summer took money from the home of an old friend of the family where she was visiting. The girl is considered a law unto herself and will take no suggestions. The mother has had the police officer and the minister talk to the girl but to no avail.

The next months when Eleanor's case of delinquency to wit run away came up on continuance the girl was placed with a pastor who thought she had had a hard time because the foster parents seemed to do a great deal of nagging. While here the pastor reported that the girl had been a truant and had stayed out late at night. At school she stole a coat because she said she needed it. At this time the girl cried a great deal, promised to do better, and said she liked the foster parents. In spite of this the pastor found that indecent books

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were coming to her through the mail, and that she was cutting articles from papers having to do with marriage etc. When the foster parents went out Eleanor left the baby alone in the house, not returning until late at night. Since the pastor is taking his family out west, he does not feel that he can keep the girl because she can not be trusted.

At the BPH Eleanor was found to have a high intelligence quotient of 130. The examiner felt that the girl had no character and did not know whether it could be developed at this late date. She had admitted a lot of unnatural sex conduct. The doctor felt that the pastor would be better off if he did not keep the child. She seemed to have an excellent intellectual endowment and should have done better school work. She said she liked school and planned to continue high school. Eleanor seemed to be an attractive girl with strong instinctive drives in the adolescent period. It was recommended that she be under long time supervision and training such as she would receive in a girls' school or in one of the correctional schools. Returned to the foster home she would undoubtedly become delinquent. About three weeks later Eleanor was before the Juvenile court on a charge of delinquency to wit run away. At this time she was sent to the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

The problem in this case seems to be that of a girl with improper early environment and lack of opportunity to develop any standards. Because of her early lack of training she was involved in lying, stealing, sex misconduct, and had no understanding of moral standards.

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Case 25. Grace and Florence

Grace and Florence are two of four illegitimate children known to various agencies a number of years. The paternal grandmother was a patient at Long Island Hospital. The mother was a child who had been taken to court on a run away charge. After being placed by the Child Welfare Department she ran away again, and was given a suspended sentence to the State Industrial School. The maternal grandmother was Hebrew but preferred any Protestant church. The step-father had been arrested for larceny, and was serving a term at Sing Sing where mother visits him, leaving the children alone on the street. Mother was receiving aid and was reported by the police as being sincere in her efforts to do right and gave the children good care. The oldest child had been placed by the Child Welfare Department. Father in prison said that if mother would marry him in the Catholic Church, he would be released on parole. They had been married in the Baptist Church, but mother did not feel that it would help to remarry. Mother denied associating with men of bad character. The putative father of Florence said he was willing to marry mother, but her husband was serving sentence. While the putative father was serving sentence, mother lived with another man. It was stated that other men were frequenting the house for immoral purposes. The home and children seemed dirty. Grace was out of school and the mother showed no interest in the baby. At this time she was living on the money made by her irregular way of living. Grace was trained not to divulge information about the men who frequented the home. On another record it was found

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that mother had always been promiscuous since the age of twelve, had been in a reformatory, and had been arrested for prostitution. Six months later the family had been asked to move because of continual drinking and the additional adults living in the home. Mother was arrested as a suspicious person, and for idle and disorderly conduct. The children were placed with friends and all seemed healthy.

A few months later mother and the children were living together again receiving welfare aid. Mother was trying to get a divorce but found it hard because of the illegitimate children. She admitted soliciting but never allowed the children to see any men come to the house. She herself grew up in a family where there was a lack of moral codes, so she decided that her children should know nothing of her past. The next month mother died after being ill with pneumonia following a miscarriage. The doctor refused to sign the death certificate because of the strange circumstances of the death. When the police were called in they found that a man had been living in the home during the illness. The case of neglect against the children was continued, and they were committed permanently to the CWD.

The BPH report stated that Grace seemed somewhat depressed and emotionally upset by the death of her mother. She assumed an adult manner in discussing the episode and expressed a wish that she and her sister could be placed with relatives. Toward her sister Grace assumed a motherly attitude. The psychometric test showed that she had a mental age of nine

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years eleven months with an I.Q. of 98. She seemed alert, bright, and very much interested in the surroundings. She cooperated well through out the examination. Florence according to a Minnesota Preschool test had a mental age of four years one month with an I.Q. of 120. Her language development was quite superior. The report suggested that the children be placed with relatives if the home were satisfactory, otherwise in an average or above average foster home.

In this case are found very poor standards in the home, immorality, a mother who was promiscuous and had little interest in the children, and a father who was serving time in prison. As these children were young and of good intellectual ability, they would probably be able to get along well in a home which would offer them normal standards and a better environment.

Case 26. Gladys

Gladys, when seen at the JBGC was found to have an IQ of 92 indicating fair average intelligence, with average memory span. The girl was friendly and talkative during the test period, eager to do well, and responsive to praise. About three weeks after this Gladys was found neglected in court, and mother committed to the B. State Hospital.

Gladys was then referred to the BPH in order to get a better understanding of the girl. She had shown evidence of hysteria and temper tantrums in the past. The first actual contact with the agency had been nine years before after a

years eleven months with an I.Q. of 98. She seemed alert, bright, and very much interested in the surroundings. She cooperated well through out the examination. Florence according to a Minnesota Preschool test had a mental age of four years one month with an I.Q. of 100. Her language development was quite superior. The report suggested that the children be placed with relatives if the home were satisfactory, otherwise in an average or above average foster home.

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report of poor physical conditions in the home.

Father and mother were born in New England, had two children married, six others living, and one dead. They were first known to the SPCC when the agency assisted in the prosecution of a mid-wife for not reporting an ophthalmia case at the birth of one of the children in this family. In 1919 the mother had been found to be acting rather peculiarly, was shiftless, slovenly in housekeeping, and a question of morality; father was drinking. As a result the children were placed out. Nine years later there was a complaint of a brother for general neglect. At that time two of the children were at home, one having had her second illegitimate child. One child was placed at the Orchard Home School; two received the benefit of country week, and Gladys was with a private family in the country for a short time. Four years later father reported that mother was living with another man and the children were morally neglected.

Through the Municipal Court mother was separated from the man, ordered to help support the children who were placed with father; the next year both parents were found guilty of non-support. Two years later Gladys was in the BCH with a bad condition of chorea; the social worker felt the home not a suitable place and mother not a proper person. The girl did not wish to return to her home because the presence of mother's man-friend upset her. A few months later Gladys was sent to The N.E. Hospital for treatment, but the Prendergast Preventorium was recommended. Mother was committed to the B. State Hospital, but left in a few

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months, the condition being due greatly to alcohol. The girl was placed after this at the Ingleside School, father contributing toward her support and the mother living with a sister.

Gladys has had good general health, except when she was treated for a mild rheumatic heart condition and chorea, and later for worms and an acute respiratory infection when she was found to have a positive skin tuberculosis test for which she received treatment. In school she is considered well-mannered by the teacher, with a normal interest in friends and work, doing well in the studies of the seventh grade.

After the examination at the BPH Gladys, aged thirteen, was found to be restless, fidgety, whose behavior was suggestive of a chronic mild chorea; there seemed to be no other odd behavior. She was pleasant and cooperative in manner, and talked freely of the last two years. She denied being unhappy while with her mother, and attributed her behavior of the past two years to the antagonism against the older girls at school. The present school is more pleasant because there is little rivalry; the girl has received a double promotion here. Her psychometric examination showed a mental age of twelve years six months and an I.Q. of 95. The patient was slow and deliberate in her efforts.

Because of her satisfactory in school it seemed wise to let her continue there until the end of the year. Provision was made for training in household duties for future occupation. The problem in this case is that of a girl with very poor home conditions which she disliked. When she was placed

months, the condition being due greatly to alcohol. The girl was placed after this at the Lakeside School, father contributing toward her support and the mother living with a sister. Gladys has had good general health, except when she was treated for a mild rheumatic heart condition and chorea, and later for worms and an acute respiratory infection when she was found to have a positive skin tuberculin test for which she received treatment. In school she is considered well-mannered by the teacher, with a normal interest in friends and work, doing well in the studies of the seventh grade. After the examination at the BPH Gladys, aged thirteen, was found to be restless, fidgety, whose behavior was suggestive of a chronic mild chorea; there seemed to be no other odd behavior. She was pleasant and cooperative in manner and talked freely of the last two years. She denied being unhappy while with her mother, and attributed her behavior of the past two years to the antagonism against the older girls at school. The present school is more pleasant because there is little rivalry; the girl has received a double promotion here. Her psychometric examination showed a mental age of twelve years six months and an I.Q. of 95. The patient was slow and deliberate in her efforts. Because of her satisfactory in school it seemed wise to let her continue there until the end of the year. Provision was made for training in household duties for future occupation. The problem in this case is that of a girl with very poor home conditions which she disliked. When she was placed

in an environment away from the immorality and drinking where she could be happy and live under more normal conditions, the child was able to do better work in school and seemed more contented.

Case 27. Florence

Florence, five years of age, was of a family which had first become known to the SPCC one year before when the mother had been arrested for drunkenness, leaving her child uncared for. Mother claimed to have been married twice but gave no definite data regarding the marriages or any reliable information about the alleged husbands. As no record of either marriage was found the paternity of the child is in doubt. Mother was given a suspended sentence of one month in jail and placed on probation. Later she went with the child to the home of a reputable aunt where she remained for a time but again commenced drinking.

Later Florence was reported living with a Polish woman over a tavern which she owned, mother having been missing for some time. On investigation the woman stated that mother visited the tavern with the child under the influence of liquor and left the child. The maternal aunt, the only relative known, was ill and unable to take care of the girl.

Florence gave the appearance of being an unusually bright girl. After the neglect complaint the child was placed temporarily with the DPW. Owing to the abnormal knowledge of sex matters she was placed at the request of the SPCC in a

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private family rather than in the state temporary home in order to avoid contact with other children. Notwithstanding the revolting circumstances under which Florence lived, the boarding mother reported that she was a very nice child and obedient while with her. When seen at the SPCC the girl stated, "I hate my mother; why shouldn't I? She doesn't care anything for me. She wants to put me on the State. My mother's a bum. She's always drunk. She gets her living hustling. She gets her men in beer joints. I go with her. She takes money from men. She takes them home, then says give me the money. She takes them into a room, shuts the door and I listen and peek through the keyhole. I see what she does. Where you send me do I have to sleep with a man? Will there be a man in the room?"

At the BPH Florence was described at the clinic as being attractive, pleasant appearing. She answered questions fully, and expressed hatred for her mother. She told quite fantastic stories about her father; although she admits never having seen him, she states that he is kind and would visit her frequently if he did not have to work.. She seemed quite fanciful and there was a degree of uncertainty about the reliability of her statements. There was no evidence of any abnormal behavior noted. On a Minnesota Pre-School Scale Florence was found to have an I.Q. of 96. The report recommended that the girl be placed in an environment where there would be as normal family surroundings as possible so that the girl might not need to resort to so much fantasy.

After this report Florence was committed to the DPW

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After this report Florence was committed to the BPH

permanently; mother was found and put in jail for three months. She said when she got out she was planning to find out if the girl were happy in her placement, and that her sister was anxious to take the girl.

In this case there is a complete lack of standards on the part of the mother with drinking and immorality. The child had no opportunity to develop any normal affection for a parent because her mother had no interest in her, and there was no father known. Because of her lack of normal family ties, the child had to resort to a great amount of fantasy in order to try to fill in the lack she felt in her surroundings.

Case 28. Mildred and Rose

Mildred, one of five children, and five years of age. Her father, age thirty-five, was Irish, and had been committed to the BPH for a ten-day period, after a complaint of neglect of minor children had been made. Mother, age thirty-three, had just been in the hospital because of an attack of epilepsy. The family had been known to the SPCC only a month at the time when the case was referred to the BPH for report. Father, a chronic alcoholic, had severely beaten mother and daughters. The children would probably return home to live with mother who, when last seen, was intending to separate from father and have the children. The parents were married three months after the birth of the oldest girl.

Mildred in the eighth grade was absent very few times

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last year and had a B average, but the present year she has been absent a great deal and failing in her studies. The principal felt that this was because she was very unhappy in her home and had no opportunity to study. Rose was in the fourth grade, but had truanted a great deal. Due to the constant quarrels mother has been leaving the house at intervals; as a result the children react to the instability. Both children were alert, talkative, interested in all they saw, and reacted with a mixture of maturity and immaturity. They were difficult to handle and wished their own way. They were not trained to eat meals regularly, and found discipline of fairly normal life difficult to adjust to. Rose was strongly attached to her mother, and became hysterical when she was taken to the hospital. Both girls were unstable, showing quick changes of mood from very vivacious to apathetic. Both felt that mother had done all that she could for them, and father nothing. Mother has been working for a number of years.

According to the report of the BPH Mildred, a well-developed girl of thirteen, slender and poorly nourished, showed no marked physical stigmata. Her finger nails were closely bitten showing nervousness. Her mental age was thirteen years and the I.Q. 94. She said she disliked school, but did not wish to leave. Apparently she was undecided and had not given much thought to it. Rose, age eleven, was more neurotic than her sister and had been severely beaten by her father. There was no evidence of organic neurological disease. According to the

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Stanford Scale she had an I.Q. of 90 with a mental age of ten years and nine months. The examiner felt that this was not representative and that the patient should be considered as rating somewhat better. Nervousness in both was conditioned by the environment.

Father was found without psychosis and was given one year suspended sentence in the House of Correction. The children were placed with mother. The conditions of the home seemed to improve for a time. The children did better in their school work. A few months later father was in the home again. As the children seemed to be good placing material, they were placed satisfactorily.

In this case the children were being brought up under very poor conditions because of father's drinking and mother's epilepsy and the consequent instability. The children had little normal family life, were unhappy, and perhaps had little chance to study. Their behavior was a reaction to their environment and to the physical and emotional instability.

Case 29. Edith

Edith's family was referred to the SPCC when a worker found mother beating the children. Father has a court record for drunkenness and assault and battery. He often taunts Edith with the fact that she is illegitimate. The State visitor felt that both parents were cruel to the children. The Board of Health nurse reported that Edith was a particularly bright, healthy, happy child, and had never heard of any cruelty in the

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home, but presumed that the parents drank as did all Lithuanians. At the visit in the home mother and children were found looking healthy, and the house was immaculate. Mother was of the Lithuanian peasant type. Edith was a slight girl, rather swarthy and a very bright, happy face. According to the school principal the girl had an I.Q. of 110, getting nothing below B in her studies, and in most getting A. She seemed to be a favorite in the school.

Father came to the United States twelve years before; mother came twenty-two years before. The grandparents were born and died in Lithuania. Mother had been employed as a domestic before her marriage and had another illegitimate child in addition to Edith whose whereabouts is unknown. At home mother feels that the only safe thing to do is for the girl to be placed for the summer. Mother was twenty-two at the time of the birth of Edith and had then been in the United States five years. Her father and several sisters are living in Russia, but she has a half-sister in this country. The alleged father was a Greek waiter who could not be located. Mother has been in and out of the hospital for a double mastoid for which she had an operation, but will be entirely deaf. She is in critical condition. When seen the worker had to write messages to mother though she could read but little English. She would have been glad to have placed the children for a while but father disagreed. Father was very positive and evidently made attempts to keep the house clean while mother was in the hospital. Mother was afraid of father, saying she thought he might kill her if she did

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anything without his consent. Father was proud of having "snatched" a load of wood from a building that was being torn down. After mother's return from the hospital she had trouble with Edith because of staying out late visiting a girl-friend. The girl stated quite readily that she did this because the girl-friend had a radio. Mother does not blame the girl for not wanting to stay home as father is always taunting her of being illegitimate and no good. In order to provide recreation, plans were made for the girl to go to the B. Community House. She enjoyed this, and appeared to be unusually with her fingers making puppets. The worker considered her a nice girl, but father made trouble by coming for the girl before the class was over. Edith said she often helped a friend who was having difficulty with her school work and then stayed to listen to the radio. She was usually afraid her father would beat her when she returned home. The girl was really proud of her report card. The principal of the school reported that Edith was one of the nicest girls there. At one time at home Edith received a black eye when she tried to protect her mother who was trying to keep father from beating the younger sister. At court a complaint was made against father for assault. As father was very repentant mother wanted to give him one more chance. She thought he was frightened enough never to abuse the children any more. After that Edith never went out except when mother knew about it and gave permission. The worker reported at the Community Center that the girl was not attending regularly,

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In this case is a girl of Lithuanian parents, illegitimate, who found home very unsatisfactory. Father was alcoholic, cruel and abusive and taunted the girl. Mother was in poor physical condition and felt that the girl should have a chance outside the home. With recreation provided and a more satisfactory environment the girl was able to get along better, gained weight, and seemed to be happy. She made several acquaintances in the neighborhood and went out playing nearly

Case 30. Nellie The maternal aunt spoke very bitterly of her home life. Nellie is seven, illegitimate, white, born of a mother who is of Russian and English descent. A worker of the Traveler's Aid reported that the maternal aunt called at the office and

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said that the mother and Nellie who had been living with the maternal grandmother in New York came to the aunt's house according to a plan whereby the maternal aunt agreed to take Nellie into her home and care for her. After that the mother refused to return to New York although maternal aunt bought a ticket. Mother has an history of insanity diagnosed dementia praecox, paranoid type. Maternal aunt would have been willing to keep mother if she had not kept throwing everything away. She found Nellie a lovable child, troubled with enuresis, and noticed that she ground her teeth at night. Nellie is now in the first grade and is reported by the teachers as being well-behaved, nicely dressed, and brilliant, tries hard, and attends regularly. Maternal aunt said mother was bitter against social agencies because she is afraid they will take Nellie away. Mother has had various jobs, and married soon after coming to Boston. Maternal aunt spoke of the possibility of boarding the child if she decided to work again. Now she feels incapable of caring for the youngster because she would not know the symptoms of various diseases nor what to do.

During the two months the girl was with the maternal aunt she showed great improvement. She grew less shy and backward, gained weight, and seemed to be happy. She made several acquaintances in the neighborhood and went out playing nearly every afternoon. The maternal aunt spoke very bitterly of her home life. Since mother's return to the home, she had been very protective of her and uncooperative with any social agency. Nellie and her mother have lived in a small community where they

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have been continually the object of charity.

Nellie was referred to the BPH because of her nervous condition and the mental history of her mother. She was behind in school, although now she is doing well in the first grade. While in New York she was absent a great deal. Father said mother had been very intemperate and had had delirium tremens. Mother was called "peculiar and of subnormal intelligence". Several of her antecedents were psychotic. Illegitimacy, alcoholism, and tuberculosis were said to be frequent in the history of the family. Mother was also said to have been given to emotional outbursts and some degree of promiscuity. Mother's married life had been very unhappy.

Mother in her childhood had been taught at home by maternal grandmother until the age of nine when she went to public school. She was dissatisfied at home where there was so much immorality and drunkenness, so she went to a rich family to work. She found high school too difficult with the housework so she dropped school at the end of the third year. Mother had been considered a nice girl with a desire for education which was denied her for economic reasons and caused her to accept jobs which she considered menial.

According to the Revised Stanford Nellie has a mental age of eight years eight months and an I.Q. of 117. She seemed sensitive, timid, troubled with enuresis until recently, finicky as to food, restless, sleepless, very talkative, and insisted on sleeping with grown-ups rather than alone. She was a nervous

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child, none too robust, and a little underweight. Four months after this mother was admitted to the State Hospital where she was diagnosed a psychopathic personality with psychosis. Maternal aunt agreed to keep Nellie with her unless she got work. If she did this, she promised to pay board for the girl in a good foster home recommended by the child-placing agency.

In this case is a child, illegitimate, abandoned by her mother who was psychotic and had unsatisfactory antecedents. Mother's own childhood had been unhappy as well as her marriage. With the aunt the child was able to find more stable conditions and a happier environment. Here she got along more satisfactorily.

Case 31. Harriet

Harriet, age fifteen, Roman Catholic, was referred to the Juvenile Court as a neglected child. Father, age forty-seven, was born in California, but deserted his family. He has a long court record for breaking and entering, larceny, and drunk. Mother, age forty-two, was born in Nova Scotia. They were married twenty years before. She had been in court several times for keeping and exposing, for keeping a disorderly house, and finally given probation. Five years after that she was in court for abortion and finally sentenced to the Reformatory for Women from which she was paroled. She was again arrested for performing illegal operations, and sent to jail. The oldest daughter was illegitimate, formerly had been in Industrial School for larceny and disorderly conduct. A boy born nine years later was taken by

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the DPW as dependent. Another girl, born two years later, died of cancer. A girl born four years after that was adjudicated neglected and placed in a foster home. While mother was in the Reformatory Harriet attended Industrial School. She was graduated from high school. Harriet, who was seventy-eight pounds overweight, has always been very pleasant and well-behaved, but there is a question about how much she knows of her mother's activities. Harriet is not very active; foster mother reports that she has difficulty in getting the girl to do anything, and that she does not know how to wash dishes, has a large appetite, and always begins eating before the others have sat down to the table. In a foster home where she was placed for a few days Harriet was found to be unreliable with the children. She wanted to stay in bed and read most of the time. After mother's arrest a complaint of neglect was made against Harriet and her sister. Harriet was found at the home of a woman well-known to the police for keeping a house of ill fame and was involved in the white slave trade.

The report of the BPH described Harriet as a girl of fifteen, adipose, with very good intelligence, attractive, an adolescent girl with very good poise. She seemed frank and fairly honest in her manner. The examiner was surprised to note how serious and ambitious the girl was for her future after considering the history and family background. By the psychometric tests in the New Stanford Harriet has a mental age of seventeen years seven months and an I.Q. of 120. The girl stated that her ambition was to study medicine but since she could not

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afford to do that, she has chosen to take nurses' training as next best. She seems to have a good personality for this profession. She stated that her mother had always been eager that all her children have the best possible education and training. She said also that her mother had explained to her all about sex and always felt it easy to talk to her mother and ask questions about any personal matters. The examiner believed that the girl had very good endowments intellectually and in personality, and merited all the help that could be given for professional training.

After this report the girl was placed in a family known by the police to be all right. It was a nice family in which there was one boy four years old. Soon, however, it became necessary to place Harriet somewhere else because the maternal aunt, who was backward mentally, began to be jealous of the girl and refused to share a room with her. The foster father said he knew the mother well and that any thought of reformation was absolutely out of the question, that mother had returned to her profession of "abortionist" in order to give her oldest boy the spending money he demanded which was twenty dollars a week. Harriet was placed by the CCB in a foster home.

This case was primarily one of neglect. Father with a long court record had deserted; mother had a very poor background and seemed to have little interest in her children. The girl needed a better atmosphere than that which her mother could have given her and some encouragement to carry out her ambitions.

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Case 32. Thomasina

Thomasina is the older child in a family of two illegitimate children and has been in the Industrial School for Girls. Thomasina is eleven and her brother seven. She has been boarded out by her mother since birth and has recently been sent to the Industrial School by the DCG because of the death of the foster mother. Thomasina is in the seventh grade. She is resentful toward her mother and will have nothing to do with her. It is thought that this attitude is produced by the former foster parents. The girl hates everything Italian. There is a great deal of uncertainty about her father because various aliases were used at the time of the confinement and in placing the girl. Mother at one time passed as a married woman and said her husband was wealthy and had a car. He paid the confinement expenses and then would have nothing further to do with her. The mother is a swarthy Italian, thirty-four years of age. She is lame in one leg and apparently has considerable resentment toward her parents, especially her mother, for not having secured proper treatment for this when she was younger. The DCG worker reported that mother made a good impression and seemed bright, had a refined manner. Maternal grandmother is dead, but there is an old record on mother with the Society for the Care of Girls where she was known in 1921. According to this maternal grandmother turned mother out of the home because she did not make as much money as maternal grandmother thought she should. Mother complained that she no sooner got a position than grandmother took out a complaint, made her give up the job and find something better.

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maternal grandmother took out stubborn complaint several times but clerk of the court would not issue it because he considered mother in the right. The court felt that she was a hard-working girl. There was considerable hostility between mother and grandmother and always mother was very much afraid to have her family find out about her illegitimate children. Mother is keeping house for maternal grandfather and three maternal uncles.

When Thomasina was a small baby, mother placed her at a boarding home where she paid irregularly for several years and the boarding mother did not press her as she became attached to the child. Mother had not visited her for the past three years but kept in touch with the situation through friends. Recently the boarding mother died, and an elderly woman was left in charge of the home who was unable to support the child. The foster mother was apparently filled with stories of mother's lack of interest in the child and her cruelty in placing her. Thomasina seemed to have been given ideas as to mother's moral standards. When mother took the child after the foster mother's death, the child went into hysterics, saying she would rather die than go with mother. The DCG worker felt that perhaps mother would like a closer contact with the child but was prevented by the child's attitude. The girl has a sense of loyalty to the foster parents who brought her up for so many years. She shows intense emotion in relation to mother and very bitter, almost childlike resentment. She seems to feel strongly that mother neglected her and had little interest in her. The girl has a

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tendency to be untidy about her personal things at school. She seems to absorb instructions readily. She is bright, attractive, amenable to discipline, although she had a quick temper, and at times was inclined to use bad language. The matron of the school reported that the girl was only slightly slower to adjust than others, but seemed afraid of people. She has a furtive look and a queer habit of not looking at a person directly in the face. She seemed to enjoy living with girls and entered into school activities quite readily. She was not "forward" but did like to be the center of attention. She gets this by constantly reciting poetry even though it is merely Mother Goose. She has not shown any tendency toward dishonesty and has owned up to any prank. In the test period at the JBGC she was very friendly, cooperative, and seemed to enjoy the mental tasks. In the interview she was friendly, talkative, with normal childish interests. She was normally energetic, gregarious, and seemed amenable to suggestion. She was well developed physically except for defective vision. While the girl was happy in the foster home, it was unfortunate that she should feel so completely rejected by her mother and be so bitter about it.

Two years later the girl was seen at the JBGC to get advice on placement. During the two years at Industrial School Thomasina had become so difficult to handle that the SPCC was called to take charge of the case. The child did not like her name, and was against everything Italian. During this time she had become so resentful of authority and felt abused. At that time she would respond to discipline, but at other times would

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refuse to do what was asked and caused unrest among the others. She used vile language, and was rough in manner. She was at the same time a natural leader, well-accepted by the group and inclined to crushes on older girls, preferring their company to girls of her own age and having no interest in boys. Her school marks were good when she tried. She seemed mature and exceedingly neat about her person and clothing, but when upset had temper tantrums and was abusive. She resented criticism, was distrustful of herself and stated that she hated herself. Her relation with her mother had not altered. There was only a casual long distance contact with the girl on the part of the mother and on occasion mother made an attempt to see the girl, but the latter avoided this. Apparently nothing was done to establish any other attitude. The girl now seemed unkempt-looking, entering adolescence early.

During the interview at the JBGC a year after the previous interview at that clinic, the girl was sullen, uncommunicative, deliberately avoiding one's eyes. Nothing was spontaneous except the invective feeling against her mother. In general she was fault-finding, normally dynamic. She knew how to swim, skate, liked basketball and other games, was fond of movies, but hated housework, cooking and sewing. She was fond of listening to the radio, and disliked any kind of pet or small children. She has felt discriminated against, is suspicious of other people, and her really malignant attitude toward her mother has increased. There is a great deal of emotional feeling about her life situation; it is difficult to break up

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the resentments which she has stored up. There seems no other factor but her birth and the feeling of having been deprived of mother and a normal home life. There is quite a problem in knowing how to deal with the girl, yet it is an important preventive case as the girl appears to be developing definite paranoid trends. After this the girl was transferred to the CAS for placement.

In this case there is a lack of early normal emotional ties and adequate family life. The girl's behavior was a reaction to this lack of affection, the early rejection, and the subsequent neglect. There was need of placing her in a home where she would find normal family relationships and have an opportunity to develop self-confidence and happiness.

Case 33 Marjorie

Marjorie was referred to the BPH when she was before the Juvenile Court on a stubborn complaint made by her father. She had run away from home, remaining away several nights, was defiant and unmanageable; she claimed that she hated her parents. The worker of the DCG who had been on the case reported that she had found the home extremely comfortable, pleasant surroundings and parents interested in the girl. The parents were much upset because the girl had run away; the only reason she gave was that she hated school.

The family was made up of father, fifty-four years old and born in Poland, mother also born in Poland, a brother, twenty-eight, born in Boston, but now a patient at the Boston San where

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The family was made up of father, fifty-four years old and born in Poland, mother, also born in Poland, a brother, twenty-eight, born in Boston, but now a patient at the Boston San where

he had been for three or four months, and a sister, twenty-six, employed. Religion is Catholic. Marjorie is in the third year of high school taking a commercial course. Father owns two houses, from which come the rentals making the income of the family. Father is not employed but was a baker. Marjorie, sixteen, born in Boston, graduated from grammar school but repeated the first year of Latin School which she again failed to pass. She was then transferred to the high school where she was admitted to the second year, and successfully passed this. The only part of the commercial course she enjoyed was the typewriting. Her chief interest in life is to become a beautician. The parents have promised to allow her to take a course in beauty culture when she has finished high school, but she does not wish to go back. In fact she would take any kind of a job rather than return to her studies. Marjorie said she went to a party with another girl and two fellows, getting back home about two in the morning, but was afraid to return home so they went into a cellar in the neighborhood and stayed there all night. The following day being still afraid to go home, they went to a cousin's home. Being still afraid they went to the cellar. The girls claimed they stayed in several cellars finally picking up two men in an auto and riding to _____. There they had tire trouble, and while the men were changing the tire, they told the girls to wait in the ladies' room of the gas station. Marjorie claimed that they waited there about an hour, and then suddenly heard the car going away, realizing they were stranded. They started to walk on the main road and were picked up by the police.

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Marjorie stayed home the next day, but the day after she and her girl-friend were again picked up by the police after staying in cellars. Marjorie felt bitter because her parents would not allow her to have her friends in her home. She was defiant in court, and said she would not return home unless she did not have to return to school.

The BPH reported that the psychometric test showed the girl to be quick and alert with a mental age of seventeen years one month, and an I.Q. of 106. With such endowments it would be desirable for her to finish school since she could do it without difficulty, but a girl of her intelligence with a little guidance and a source of counsel at her disposal will do well anyway. As she seemed so set against school and in her mind seemed so definitely finished with her school age, it is doubtful whether it would be wise to force her to continue school against her will. She is eager to work and according to her report it would seem to be a good scheme to let her take the instruction which she desires while she is in the humor.

Possible there is conflict in the family between the parents' Old World social ideas and life in the community here. Her conduct is a manifestation of her resentment against her treatment. If the parents would compromise they could give her some guidance. The diagnosis is simple adult maladjustment. The report recommends social re-education of the family and for the patient, vocational training and guidance. After this report was received the girl was returned to her home, but six months later she was in Lancaster.

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This girl of sixteen, the youngest of three in a Polish family, was found running away from home because she was very unhappy in the home, discontented with the conditions there, and resented the strictness and discipline of her parents. In spite of her ability she was not doing the work of which she was capable. In this case there was need of better understanding between the parents and the girl, need of vocational counsel, guidance, and incentive to do better work.

Case 34. Priscilla

Priscilla was put in a boarding-home when her paternal grandmother said the girl was beyond her control. The child, age ten, stated that the grandmother was very abusive, often tried to choke her, push her down stairs, and had threatened to throw her into the river. The boarding mother said "Priscilla was like a little bird let out of a gilded cage. She seemed to fly around with no object in view but just relieved to be out from under the strain of the paternal grandmother's discipline". The boarding mother found the girl very easy to handle, responded quickly to sympathy and affection and seemed very contented in the home. The teacher spoke highly of the girl. Soon after this the paternal grandmother decided that she wanted the girl again, but after having her for a few days stated that she found her unmanageable again and had thought of sending her to an institution. The boarding mother was upset by this, and told the grandmother she would go to the state about it. The grandmother was

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frightened and tried to bribe the boarding mother not to do this. Priscilla seemed to be in mental horror of the grandmother and the latter stated that she hated the girl. The child's parents were separated. The teacher thought the girl was not properly dealt with at home. The instructor at the Reformatory said the grandmother was a woman of considerable means, a fine woman who tried to do her best for her two grandchildren. The father was in a tuberculosis sanatorium. Priscilla has had temper tantrums. The brother believed that the grandmother was too strict because of her age, but had spoiled the girl. Dr. _____ who had known the family, said that the girl had been in a Convent, but was removed because the grandmother believed that the child was being exploited. The grandmother had meant well, and had agreed to place the girl, but then refused to do so because she was afraid she would not be doing her duty. She does not like the child but would not harm her physically. The child is malicious, lies, has temper tantrums, and has stolen and told atrocious stories of mistreatment, showing marks which she must have inflicted herself. While with friends she behaved. Father has the custody of the child, and mother was immoral. The girl has shown undue sex interest. Father is called a dapper gentleman, attractive, polished, and dependent wholly upon the grandmother so will do exactly as she says. At the school Priscilla was found to have a mental age of eleven years eight months, and an I.Q. of 115. She was doing as good work as could be expected, and showed no sign of a behavior problem. She seemed not to know how to play with other children. The grandmother was planning

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 how to play with other children. The grandmother was planning

to put the girl in camp because she wanted to go abroad.

One year and a half later a complaint was received by the SPCC. Grandmother had adopted Priscilla's brother but still disliked the girl. She was neurasthenic. The complaint held that if the girl could be placed in a suitable home for two years she would come out all right. The girl belonged to the Girl Scouts. It was found that father, when seventeen, had married a woman seventeen years older than he; two years later they were divorced, having only one child, a boy. The paternal grandmother cared for this child for about twelve years until he was kidnapped by his own mother. Father served in the navy during the war. In 1920 he married his second wife by whom he had three children among whom was Priscilla. Mother deserted and at first the three children were sent to maternal relatives where the maternal grandfather was a navy officer. The paternal grandmother helped support until she took the two children. The other girl stayed with the maternal relatives. Paternal grandmother blamed mother for all of the girl's behavior, claiming that mother had had temper tantrums and was very disagreeable. At one time grandmother would say that the children knew nothing about mother and thought she was the mother, but at another time she said that Priscilla remembered when mother had gone out with other men. Maternal grandmother was supposed to be Mexican. The school nurse reported that Priscilla had chorea and had been kept out of school for five months. The psychometric test showed that she had an I.Q. of 127.

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married a woman seventeen years older than he; two years later

they were divorced, having only one child, a boy. The paternal

grandmother cared for this child for about twelve years until he

was kidnapped by his own mother. Father served in the navy during

the war. In 1930 he married his second wife by whom he had three

children among whom was Priscilla. Mother deserted and at first

the three children were sent to maternal relatives where the

maternal grandfather was a navy officer. The paternal grand-

mother helped support until she took the two children. The other

girl stayed with the maternal relatives. Paternal grandmother

blamed mother for all of the girl's behavior, claiming that

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The SPCC withdrew from the situation when Rev.____, rector of the ____ Church, became interested in the children who were in his church school. He worked with the school nurse, the psychiatrist, and grandmother to make some plan for the security of the children's future. The Rector believed that, being in a small town, the neighbors were unduly stirred up and had exaggerated the incidents. The school nurse and the psychiatrist had won the confidence of the grandmother and seemed to be coping with the situation successfully.

In this case is a girl who has abandoned her affection for her mother who was probably immoral and had deserted her children. The girl lacked normal family ties and affection in the home with her grandmother who disliked the child, but was bringing her up only because she thought it was her duty. The child had some outside recreation in the Girl Scouts. Father in a tuberculosis sanatorium seemed to have little interest in the children. It was thought that the complaints may have been exaggerated, and that the family could probably get along fairly satisfactorily if they were left to themselves.

Case 35 Martha

Martha, age nine, had been a behavior problem. At the BPH she was given a Stanford psychological examination in March, 1932, scoring a mental age of seven years two months and had an I.Q. of 80. The findings seemed representative and consistent with the indications of retarded intelligence in the child. The

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patient was brought to the clinic by her father who seemed to be a man of rather low intellectual endowment but well-meaning. He stated he was having trouble with the patient's step-mother and was planning to separate from her. He felt that the step-mother had turned the patient against him. It seemed that the step-mother wanted to separate father from his family and his child in order that she might more freely use his money for her own purposes. He stated that she had been spending money he had given her for bills to buy clothes and keep her relatives, so that as a result his pay had been attached to meet the unpaid bills. The step-mother's method with the patient has been to tell the father that the child was very bad to get him to whip her when he came home from work. He also felt that the child's mind was filled with stories of father's ill treatment of the girl. Father said the girl was so afraid of him that she would not come near him. The child was also a behavior problem in the school, troublesome, restless, and regarded as a sex problem. It was felt that the patient's inability to progress at least through the lower grades was due in part to a reading difficulty. Physically the child appeared poorly cared for, anemic, dirty, and in need of physical building up. In the clinic she seemed shy, rather quaint. She seemed to like her step-mother, saying that she let her do whatever she wanted to and gave her cake and candy; she also told a story of how bad her father was to her and to her step-mother, giving the impression that she had been coached.

In September of the same year Martha was examined at the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement. The

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In September of the same year Martha was examined at the Department of Educational Investigation and Measurement. The

results showed that she was in grade two, with a mental age of eight years six months and an I.Q. of 100. Martha was a thin, neglected-looking girl suspicious and distrustful at the beginning of the interview, but later grew more friendly. Her responses were quick and keen. She had been failing at school during the previous year. Mother at home stated that she would send the girl to school later but at that time had no money to buy clothing for the girl. After being adjudged neglected, the girl was returned home as the parents were reunited. The conclusions drawn from this were that Martha was a girl of normal intelligence. If she attended school regularly she would have no difficulty with the reading. The teacher reported five months later that the child was very difficult, and had a strange attitude.

In September the child was removed from the home and taken to the BPH for observation because she was beyond control and in danger of doing some injury to herself, although she later grew calmer. There was friction in the home between the parents who were now separated. After a period of observation at the BPH Martha was not considered insane. While in the hospital her behavior and conversation were appropriate for a child in her situation. Her mood was normal, her orientation, memory, and information satisfactory; her judgment and insight were good. She had been brought to the Out-Patient Department by the parents because of masturbation. Her physical examination showed a poorly nourished, well-developed girl of nine with no evidence of disease except a low grade fever which raised the possibility

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of tuberculosis or malnutrition. She had an I.Q. of 105 at this time.

After this study Martha was sent to the New England Home for Little Wanderers for further study. There she seemed to be friendly and at ease in the psychological examination and cooperated readily. It seemed that the child's behavior could be explained on the basis of her Italian temperament and poor background. The problems were lying, stealing, and sex difficulty, though she denied all these with an injured air. The example set at home and the neighborhood gave few standards of propriety in these matters. She was shrewd enough to know what behavior it was expedient for her to admit. She was delighted to expound a code of morals like the Ten Commandments and told that she owed it to her step-mother that she had good manners and knew right and wrong. Her behavior which brought her to the BPH and the Home was her burst of uncontrolled behavior, a trait not unusual in emotional unstable Latins. When the doctors attempted a pelvic examination Martha interpreted it as an assault, and enjoyed dramatizing herself in the role of martyred virtue.

Martha was a small, active, unattractive, but alert looking Italian child. She was eager to put herself across with an adult and made aggressive bids for attention. She often created opportunities for dramatizing herself, was proud of her stage career, composed of singing and dancing on the vaudeville stage. She had many mannerisms of a vaudeville child, and boasted that she was not at all bashful. The child's ambition is to work

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in a five and ten cents store in the daytime and be on the stage at night. The child was anxious to live with the parents and did not accept their separation. When the family relations were discussed the girl became sullen and evidently had considerable conflict over them. She was loyal to both, and rather than incriminate either, she would not discuss the home life, where there was an atmosphere of quarreling, swearing, and backbiting. It is not surprising that the girl carried over this relationship. She had never found school interesting and had never attended regularly. Routine and discipline were foreign to her nature and upbringing. The patient showed shrewdness which would be an asset to her in making her own way, though society may suffer. She was about what one might expect with her Italian heritage, swift, uncontrolled emotions and her miserable background without rational discipline or training which have combined to produce a poorly socialized little girl. Her stage experience, while satisfying her longing for attention, has made her a vain egocentric person. Her assets are her intelligence, her shrewdness in looking for herself.

Another report a few weeks later at the Home stated that the girl had acted like a child of the street, a sophisticated youngster who loved excitement and attention. She fought with the other children, was noisy at night, and only liked the others intermittently. She was quite generous with her possessions

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she was alert, and did well in school, receiving good marks, and was happy. Nine months later the teacher reported great improvement in reading so that the girl was going into the fourth grade. During the summer she had an opportunity to go to the Cape with relatives to spend a few weeks. A year after this the girl was still with the grandmother. Her behavior was greatly improved. She was still doing well in school and was to remain with the grandmother.

In this case is an Italian child reported as a behavior problem, neglected, troublesome, restless, lying, stealing, and a sex problem. Her lack of progress in school may have been due in part to the reading difficulty. She was in conflict over the relationship between her parents and had few examples of propriety, living in an atmosphere of quarreling, swearing, and back-biting. She had had little routine or discipline. After her environment was changed to one in which she had more security and stability, and more normal relationships her behavior and conduct improved.

Case 36 Rosa

Rosa was referred to the BPH because she was living under unhappy home conditions, rebelled at the strict discipline and antagonizing parents. The school visitor believed that the patient had dwelt so long on the grievances that she was now suffering with self-pity and the problems have become more serious than they actually are. Following leaving home the girl was placed in the care of the SPCC for study and planning. The

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girl had definite ideas as to a career which have caused conflict in the home.

Father was born in 1883 in Portugal, not naturalized, religion Catholic, and is mother's cousin; he has a very ugly temper, and has resorted to beatings as disciplinary measures. He has allowed the patient no freedom. They have apparently antagonized each other. He has good habits, and was formerly employed regularly as a longshoreman but then was out of work. Father came from a family in comfortable circumstances. Previous to the birth of the patient, father was kind to mother, but because the first child was a girl, he had always held resentment against mother which had developed into an ugly relationship. Frequently he beat mother if she opposed him. He had been kind to the other two children, the youngest being his favorite. Mother was also born in Portugal, of the peasant caste, but of a family with a good reputation. At the age of eighteen she broke an engagement to another man, and under the family influence married father. She was obliged to live with his family, but because of their intolerance to her, she returned home, and father left for America. A few months later father returned to Portugal, bringing mother to America with him. During the first pregnancy he was very solicitous. Mother is more Americanized wishing the children to receive a good education and have some freedom, although she does not tolerate the flapper ideas of the patient; still she is generous with the children, takes excellent care of them, but resorts to beating the patient when antagonized.

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Rosa was said to be affrail child with a question of cardiac difficulty. Mother gave birth also to four "blue babies," one of which died at the age of eleven months. The family lived in a three decker modern apartment house in which they had a joint ownership and a large mortgage on which they are now unable to meet the interest.

Mother was in good physical condition during the pregnancy followed by a normal birth. The girl talked at three, teethed at thirteen months, walked at eighteen months, and menses established at thirteen years which was regular and not painful. She has progressed in school normally, doing good work and being no problem to the teachers. Though unhappy she has never shown any change of attitude in the school room. She told the visiting teacher of her difficulties, but insisted on being consulted before any plan was adopted. She was usually very quiet in school with no interest in her companions. The girl is antagonized by the strict disciplinary measures in the home and resents the parental control, is quick tempered, and when angered uses profanity and is insolent to her parents. She has not been cooperative in the home relative to assisting or doing light housework, and has tried to bribe her brother and sister to carry out her duties. She is inclined to show a superior attitude toward the family. There is a great amount of conflict between the Old World and modern times. Rosa spends all her spare time and late into the night reading movie magazines, adventure stories, etc. which antagonizes the parents further. She would rather read than enjoy the school companions. She hates boys, and is critical

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of school girls as they are not interested in careers. She has a great desire to go to Hollywood to be an actress or singer. She claims that she suffers from bad dreams such as father killing her or inflicting serious injury; usually the parents are deserting her or dying. She has a fear of people suddenly coming from the rear. Mother makes fun of these ideas which angers Rosa. The girl came to the SPCC office saying that she had left home and wanted a plan made for her. The previous day her mother had administered corporal punishment because she had plucked her eyebrows. Mother at that time stated that she could no longer be responsible for the girl's conduct.

The BPH reported that Rosa, age fourteen, was in an unhappy home situation and a personality problem. According to the Stanford psychological examination she showed a mental age of sixteen years three months and had an I.Q. of 109. When seen by the psychiatrist Rosa was friendly, appealing and admitted quite freely indulging in daydreams which were condemned with a happy home of had to do with love. The girl appeared to be somewhat unstable emotionally; she got angry easily and cried easily. She did not dwell so much on the physical abuse in the home as upon the longing for experience along artistic lines. Above all she desired to get away from home. She thought of life on the sea as a practical way of getting away from home. She was anxious to try her voice, and appeared to be a person of sensitive make-up, highly romantic with not much practical judgment, and apparently somewhat unstable. After this Rosa was received by the CCb to

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enter Industrial School. Later she was returned to her family on her own request.

In this problem is a girl who was very unhappy in her home. She needed an outlet for expression along artistic lines, and much personal interest. At home she resented the treatment she received and the lack of opportunity to get some training along the lines in which she was interested. There seemed to be a conflict between the parents' Old World view of things and the girl's ideas about discipline and careers.

Case 37 Margaret

Margaret was thirteen, born in Massachusetts, and came to the SPCC office asking to be cared for. She has been known to the agency only a very short time, but has been caught in a number of lies. Her half-sister was sent to Lancaster in 1922 as a stubborn child, and to the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women in 1927. Mother was known to the BPH in 1918 when maternal grandmother stated that mother was insane. Mother was born in 1889 and married in 1909. There are two children.

Margaret lived with her mother until she was three years old and then lived with putative father until she was nine when he died. After that she was with mother, grandmother, or friends. Mother deserted her in 1932, and from then until 1933 the girl was with a friend of mother's. The whereabouts of mother is unknown. Margaret lived with grandmother in a three-room apartment, comfortably furnished, where she was well cared for.

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Case 27 Margaret

Margaret was thirteen, born in Massachusetts, and came to the EPCC office asking to be cared for. She has been known to the agency only a very short time, but has been caught in a number of lies. Her half-sister was sent to Lancaster in 1929 as a stubborn child, and to the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women in 1927. Mother was known to the BPH in 1918 when maternal grandmother stated that mother was insane. Mother was born in 1889 and married in 1909. There are two children. Margaret lived with her mother until she was three years old and then lived with putative father until she was nine when he died. After that she was with mother, grandmother, or friends. Mother deserted her in 1935, and from then until 1938 the girl was with a friend of mother's. The whereabouts of mother is unknown. Margaret lived with grandmother in a three-room apartment, comfortably furnished, where she was well cared for.

There is no information of the girl's early history. She is in the seventh grade, behaves well in school, and her marks are good. She did not go out much, but was perfectly contented to stay in the house all day and read.

The report from the BPH on Margaret, age twelve, referred because there was a problem of management, stated that on the Stanford psychological examination the girl had a mental age of fourteen years one month indicating an I.Q. of 104. She seemed to be an odd child, and examiner doubted whether the stories of grandmother's treatment were true, but at any rate the child was very unhappy in her environment. She showed a great deal of emotion when questioned about her grandmother. She said that from time to time grandmother told her she was a burden and crazy like her mother. Margaret felt that grandmother was annoyed with her because a man visitor made advances and was repelled by Margaret. This was probably due to an early experience which existed in the earlier environment where there were immoral conditions. Margaret has strong reactions against men and may exaggerate. After this report the girl was accepted by the DCG for placement as a dependent child. The girl was placed, and later stated that she was very happy in her foster home.

In this case the girl was in need of a sense of security and protection, and a chance to pursue her studies. She appeared to be ambitious and studious when she had an opportunity. There was a very unsatisfactory relationship between the girl and her grandmother. In a new environment she was happy and did well.

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Case 38 Sara

Sara became known to the SPCC when the latter was asked to cooperate with the court in locating Sara who with two other girls had left the home. Sara was before the court as a truant, and was presumed to be immoral. The girls were located in a suite of rooms hired by sailors in a decidedly immoral house where the girls denied any immoral relations. Mother died in 1926, and since that time father had tried to make Sara realize that life has some responsibility, but she openly defied him, was saucy, and impudent. Father supplied her with the best clothes possible as he had always worked steadily, as well as a brother. Father said that the girl was "sailor-mad". He told the girl that the boys could visit her at home, and bought a radio, but this did no good. Sara belongs to a Lithuanian family and is the middle of three children, the other two being boys. The agent of the CCB felt that Sara was a hopeless job, defiant of authority, and had little knowledge of morality. At the Juvenile Court Sara was given a suspended sentence to Industrial School with one year probation. Sara told the worker that father told her to leave school to go to work, and nagged so that she left home. She said father never gave her any spending money, and when she worked she had to turn over all she made to him except her carfare.

Sara was seen at the B. State Hospital after being adjudged a delinquent because of default on a runaway charge. This girl has had to keep the apartment since mother died. Father did not drink, but occasionally there were quarrels. The girl

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girl was sixteen years old, in the third year of high school, had never repeated a grade in school, and liked sewing. She had a mental age of sixteen years one month and an I.Q. of 103. During the examination she was pleasant, cooperative, and cried readily when her mother's name was mentioned. She stated that after she had done a day's work in the factory, she was expected to do the housework at home. She got tired of the excessive burden and ran away. The girl had no hallucinations or delusions, though she was somewhat emotionally unstable. She had poor influence at home, and has had to keep house ever since she was eleven years of age. After this report Sara was placed in the care of the CCB, and placed in a fee home where she was to do housework. A couple of months later the girl had run away. She was apprehended in another state, returned to Massachusetts, and was committed to the State Industrial School at Lancaster.

In this case are problems of poor home environment and proper supervision, as well as adequate play periods. The girl was bright, quiet, cooperative, fairly alert, with good reasoning ability, and was probably capable of improving with proper guidance. The child needed a home environment in which she could be happy and have time to do something which she would enjoy. Since she disliked housework so much it is not surprising that she ran away from a home in which she had to do this.

Case 39. Charlotte

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Case 39. Charlotte

that she ran away from a home in which she had to do this. she could be happy and have time to do something which she would proper guidance. The child needed a home environment in which reasoning ability, and was probably capable of improving with Girl was bright, quiet, cooperative, fairly alert, with good and proper supervision, as well as adequate play periods. The In this case are problems of poor home environment

the State Industrial School at Lancaster.

another state, returned to Massachusetts, and was committed to

months later the girl had run away. She was apprehended in

placed in a fee home where she was to do housework. A couple of

after this report Sara was placed in the care of the CCB, and

has had to keep house ever since she was eleven years of age.

somewhat emotionally unstable. She had poor influence at home, and

away. The girl had no hallucinations or delusions, though she was

housework at home. She got tired of the excessive burden and ran

had done a day's work in the factory, she was expected to do the

when her mother's name was mentioned. She stated that after she

the examination she was pleasant, cooperative, and cried readily

mental age of sixteen years one month and an I.Q. of 103. During

never repeated a grade in school, and liked sewing. She had a

girl was sixteen years old, in the third year of high school, had

of control with marked behavior in school, and was a question of committing her to the city. Little was known of mother who was born in 1887 and died in 1925 at thirty-three years of age of cancer. She belonged to a respectable family, and worked as a scrub woman in an office building nearly all her life. Father was born in 1888 in the South, and was one of the best chefs until he lost his position due to excessive drinking and inability to stand on his feet because of an arthritic condition. The parents were married in 1921.

Charlotte, an only child, born in 1922, had a normal birth, was breast-fed according to the godmother, but nothing of her developmental history was known. The child was placed in an environment of cruelty on the part of the boarding mother, and father would not tell godmother where the girl was. At about the age of four the present boarding mother took the girl and has treated her as a daughter of the family. She began school at the age of five, and is not in the seventh grade. Only within the last year has she become somewhat of a problem in school. She has a teacher of her own colored race who is understanding and has been most patient. She became a disciplinary problem in October. The child seemed to have a good mind but was too lazy to use it. She had been coming to school with more money than any other child which gave her a sense of superiority. No one knew where she got it until it was found that she had stolen the money for which the boarding mother was responsible to a colored organization. Her behavior was apparent in November when she would stand in her seat and laugh heartily, and even sing

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a verse of a song, and seemed heartily singing. At these times her eyes would become fixed and one day she pummelled a girl in front of her, calling her vile names at the same time. The girl said she could not help doing these naughty things. Her conduct for about two months was "E" and she was failing in most of her studies, but the first of January she was reported as being better, but recently there had been another slump. She was always a well child except for numerous colds. She wished to mix with the crowd, but was unable to do this. She complained that all the children called her "orphan" which she thought of as a reproach. Father had a court record for drunkenness.

For a time the boarding mother received some money for the care of Charlotte through a disability compensation from the Veteran's Bureau, through father, but for the last year she was not getting it and now boarding mother felt that she could not keep the girl. Recently the girl was staying out and was once found alone in the Public Library, seemed completely exhausted and spent most of the night on the couch. She has been very sullen, refusing to tell boarding mother of her experience. The doctor found evidence of some sex experience. At first the child denied this, but later admitted that it had occurred with an older boy whose name she did not know. The boarding mother felt that it was time to bring father before court on a non-support charge of a minor child, but father had disappeared. In the SPCC temporary home the child was not a favorite. The boarding mother had been extremely religious and the child was allowed to go to protracted meetings where there

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was a good deal of emotional outlet.

The report from the BPH of Charlotte, age twelve years six months, stated that the girl displayed no peculiar behavior. She was shy and hesitant to talk of her misconduct, and no reason could be obtained for her behavior. No abnormal ideas appeared. The psychometric test showed a mental age of twelve years eight months and an I.Q. of 102. In view of the history and the indefinite neurological signs, the BPH suggested a period of observation at the hospital or at the Little Wanderer's Home.

Charlotte was put into the Little Wanderer's Home for a period of observation, and there seemed to be an overgrown colored girl of thirteen who held herself badly, shambling along in a rather preoccupied manner. Because of the history of her severe slumpings in her school work and uncontrolled laughing spells and what generally looks like a period of hypomanic behavior, because of the question of the neurological findings reported by the BPH and because father is an irresponsible drunkard, it is essential to have a spinal fluid Wasserman to rule out heredo-syphilis of the central nervous system, but permission was refused by the judge without the father's consent. Intelligence tests were given and it was noted that after the first three the girl's performance steadily deteriorated. This may represent merely decreasing interest and effort, or may mean inability to reason on concrete problems.

The summary and interpretation of results stated that the girl was pleasant, at ease and cooperative, showing no enthusiasm even when doing exceptionally good work. The results

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were not consistent with the rating at the BPH. A certain amount of special abilities and disabilities seemed indicated. It appeared that if the girl's interest and effort were enlisted, she was able to attack such problems intelligently and make very satisfactory improvement with practice. There was probably not a lack of normal ability, but of interest and effort, probably becoming a problem of adequate motivation. At the House reports stated that the girl was very haughty, stubborn, and difficult to manage, with a fiery temper, saucy, and disobedient. She was mean and belligerent to the other children. Work was done fairly well. She had an enormous appetite, and poor table manners, was untidy in her personal appearance. She made a poor adjustment and displayed an unpleasant personality. In school she was disagreeable and interfered in everything. She insisted that people were talking about her. The girl rummaged in closets, did not finish things that she started, was very boisterous, had a bad vocabulary, and was the instigator of many arguments. The children were not very good to her. It seemed that if the child's home were changed now, it would take away the only security she has and make the paranoid possibilities worse, possibly starting a psychosis later on. After this report the child was committed to the CWD for placement.

In this case is a child who had portrayed peculiar behavior, had lacked normal parental ties; she needed security, companionship, encouragement, and motivation. Although the bit of security found in the boarding home was taken away, it was possible that she might a more satisfactory environment

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find the normal relationships that she needed as well as the encouragement.

Case 40. Blanch

Blanch was born in 1929 in Massachusetts. Mother and daughter were not at all well adjusted, the child preferring to live with a friend in whose home she has been for about sixteen months until recently. She said Blanch was an unwanted child as mother was earning about twenty-five dollars a week at the time of her birth which may partially account for her maladjustment. Father has recently removed her from this friend to take her home. She was born before the marriage of the parents in 1930/ A boy was born in 1930 and a boy in 1932. These children are with the parents and appear fairly well cared for. Mother had two other illegitimate children before her marriage. The family lives in a tenement of three rooms in fair condition. Father is employed as a seaman on a light house tender. The parents are Catholic, Father is of Portuguese descent and mother of French Canadian descent. Mother apparently wants to keep Blanch.

The report of the BPH stated that they were unable to determine any abnormal behavior or problem concerning the patient, age five. The psychometric examination showed a mental age of five years eight months and an I.Q. of 97. Mother said that the patient had been taken by a maternal aunt originally for a visit. While at the aunt's home Blanch went to the friend's home which annoyed mother. She claims to have requested

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repeatedly that the child be returned, but various excuses were given for not doing so. Mother claimed that this woman notified her that the patient was a tubercular suspect and needed care that could not be given by the parents. It was difficult to tell how much of the mother's story to believe. The patient gave no evidence of active tuberculosis, though there was anomaly of the heart. At an examination at the MGH a week later no organic heart disease was found. The girl seemed normal in every way. Nine months later Blanch had been returned to her parents where apparently a good adjustment was being made. The child was enrolled in school and was well physically. The parents were willing to keep her.

This case shows a girl of five who was unable to make her adjustment with mother, and had been placed with relatives. She had been unwanted and mother had been immoral. When the mother showed more interest in the child and her care, the girl got along better at home.

Case 41. Joan

Joan's family was known to the DCG for a long period of time. In the family there were four children by the first marriage having been placed by the DCG when the first husband deserted mother. The present home is filthy and the family being aided by the OPW. The children were out of control. Joan has visited the home of the former boarding mother as late as twelve at night. A sister, age three, is probably illegitimate, and the present marriage forced. The home is considered un-

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satisfactory for the children. Two of the boys ran away from home and were in court as neglected, but returned home under the supervision of the probation officer. The family was persuaded to clean up the house and the conditions were considerably improved. There were seven children all together by the first marriage, one illegitimate child, and three by the second marriage. Joan is the third oldest of the children of the first marriage. Father is Protestant and mother Catholic. In 1931 Joan was seen at the BPH and found to have an I.Q. of 99; she was then a behavior problem. Mother had no control over the children. She had a bad record and was rather loose morally. Step-father had a hot temper, was uncoperative, and disagreeable. It was said that Joan had stated that she wished she knew what to do so that she would be put away for the rest of her life. There seemed to be friction between the girl and the step-father. The parents failed to budget their money. The child seemed to go around with a chip on her shoulder and a grouch. Her work was of low standing and often fluctuated quite decidedly. The school principal felt that the girl's ability was superior to what her marks showed. Because of the conflicts in the home conditions and preoccupations she had never done justice, but would make a fine student if given the chance. He felt that father was of low grade family. Mother claimed that trouble started because the girl refused to do her share of the household duties. Mother stated that the girl would go out nights with men, coming in intoxicated.

While under observation at the BPH Joan was quiet and

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cooperative. Occasionally she would become a little upset, and tears would come to her eyes. One time she became very quiet, refusing to talk and seemed to be having a period of stubbornness. In general her behavior was satisfactory. There was no evidence of delusions or hallucinations. She was in good contact with her surroundings, and the memory was apparently intact. The tests showed a mental age of fifteen years and three months with an I.Q. of 96. In discussing the situation she gave a matter-of-fact account and appeared to be honest. She admitted sex relations with boys of her own age, but denied any with older men. Her ideas about sex appeared to be quite naive and childish, and the girl seemed to have little real knowledge on the subject. She was not definitely an abnormal type of personality, but showed a number of good qualities in her make-up; under good supervision outside she would have a fair chance of making a reasonable adjustment. Undoubtedly the present home situation was satisfactory and the patient very set on not going to any foster home. She had a certain stubbornness in her personality which would make it difficult to carry through any plan which did not meet her approval. Her personality and behavior did not seem to warrant sending the girl to Lancaster.

After this report was made, the girl was found delinquent in the Juvenile Court as a stubborn child, and returned to the care and custody of her mother to return home to the same situation.

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problem. The home conditions were very poor, and mother had very little supervision over the children. The step-father was unpleasant and the mother immoral. There was a great deal of friction between the children and the step-father. The girl had received very little sex instruction in the home. The child found little happiness in the home or security. She needed encouragement and more normal family relationships.

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Chapter V. Conclusions

Of this group of children studied in forty-one families of which thirty were girls, thirteen of the girls, or a little over one third, were involved in sex difficulties. Among the causes to be found for this behavior were unhappy home situations and poor companions as in the case of Jeannette on page seventy, age eleven, who had lived with her mother where she was very unhappy believing that the latter resented her presence because of her resemblance to her father who was out of the home. In the home was a brother who tried to discipline her, and the girl resented this. She was influenced a great deal in her sex delinquencies by her best friend, a step-sister of her father's. Grace, page fifty-four as well as the child mentioned on page eighty-three found themselves very unhappy in the home where the parents were quarrelling. The former resented the attempts of the older brother who tried to discipline her.

In the family backgrounds of these girls involved in sex delinquencies were immoral conditions on the part of father or mother or both or excessive drinking. The presence of illegitimate children in the household, of friends of one parent of the opposite sex also created conditions far from wholesome. Sally on page sixty, for example, ran away from home and became involved in sex difficulties because the home environment was so unsatisfactory that she felt a need of escaping. She was very much disturbed about the presence of a lady-friend of

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father's in the household whose children Sally had to care for. Another example is found in the case of Gladys, page fifty-seven, who felt very much ashamed of her home conditions where father was living with his first wife as housekeeper after the death of his second wife.

Some of these girls had lived under particularly unwholesome physical conditions or had been moved frequently from one home to another because no relatives were interested or able to take the care. Clara, page sixty-six, for example, came from a home in which the physical living conditions were wretched. Ruth, page sixty-seven, was an illegitimate child who had been moved from home to home, giving her a feeling of insecurity, and of not belonging anywhere. She had run away at various times and had few moral standards. Sally, page sixty too had lived in various homes of relatives because the parents were separated.

There appears to have been some quarrelling and friction between parents and siblings, varying in degree, though in most cases being rather serious from the child's point of view. Nancy, page fifty-two, was one who found home-life very drab and resented her brother's attempts at dominating her and the constant quarrelling. These children became antagonistic in expressing their attitudes toward the domination of an older sibling or the presence of adults who were not really members of the family.

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their Old World ideas clashing with those of the younger generation, or there was a complete lack of understanding. Gladys, page fifty-seven, found home very unsatisfactory because of the burden of household work which was put upon her. Her father did not appreciate the child's need of recreation and happier surroundings. Rosa, page one hundred and sixteen, was antagonized by the strict disciplinary measures of the parents who were born in Portugal. There appears to have been a conflict of ideas here because the girl was anxious to be an actress or singer, or travel in order to get away from home, but the parents objected to the girl's seeking such a career. Marjorie, page one hundred and five, who was anxious to leave school to become a beautician found that her parents born in Poland did not want to give their consent to this because of their Old World social ideas.

Five of these children were found to be children of the second marriage of one parent; or there was only one parent because of death or separation. Jeannette, page seventy, living with her mother had little feeling about her parents. She had little love for her mother, but had some interest in her father of whom she had seen little. Gertrude, page sixty-four, after the death of her father lived with mother and a step-father. There was little home life here, and the parents, though they were more or less conscious of the needs and were interested in the child, still did not do anything to answer the needs of the child.

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Besides the conflict of ideas between generations, the

American	-----	15
Irish	-----	8
Italian	-----	4
Lithuanian	-----	3
German	-----	1
Polish	-----	2
Colored	-----	2
English	-----	2
French	-----	1
Cuban	-----	1
Mixed	-----	4

Table I

Nationalities represented in cases

15	American
8	Irish
4	Italian
3	Lithuanian
1	German
2	Polish
2	Colored
2	English
1	French
1	Canadian
4	Mixed

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Nationalities represented in cases

attitudes shown toward the parents in their youth, when known, appear to influence their actions toward the children. In the case of Polly, page seventy-two, it appears that mother was worried about the girl's being involved in a sex delinquency at the age of fifteen, and refused to let the girl marry the man involved. She herself had been involved in some difficulty in her youth which had been followed by a marriage that had turned out very unhappily for her. She seemed to see in her daughter's affair a repetition of her own earlier situation. It was the unhappiness that might come rather than the moral issue which bothered the mother. In the case of Thomasina, page one hundred and one, the mother had had considerable resentment toward her own parents and completely rejected her daughter. The child in turn hated her mother and wished to have nothing to do with her.

In addition to the sex problem which occurred at times as a means of obtaining money or to satisfy normal desires, or as a reaction to boredom and hard work as in the case of Gladys, page fifty-seven, who had worked as mother's helper and Sally, page sixty, who had to take care of the two sons of a woman living in the household with father, there were to be found other problems among the children, including lying, truanting, running away, stealing, unpopularity with contemporaries. Three of these girls became very discontented because of the responsibility of caring for the house and a family of brothers and sisters. Martha, page one hundred and eleven, a behavior problem, was involved in lying, stealing, and sex delinquency; she had few

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standards in the home, and was in conflict over the parents' separation which she refused to accept. Routine and discipline were practically unknown to her. Another came from a home with poor background. Few standards and was involved in stealing for normal desires and to obtain status.

One of two or more ----- 15

Oldest ----- 6

Youngest ----- 7

Only ----- 8

Illegitimate ----- 8

Table II

Position of child in the home

These children returned home, there was little opportunity for them to improve their standards of behavior. One girl, page one hundred and twenty-two, was placed in a home where she had to do housework; she ran away from here because the task of the housework had been one of her reasons for her resentment at her home. An illegitimate child, Ruth, page sixty-seven, a behavior problem who had been in various homes with a background of immorality, stealing, dull mentality, inadequate standards, and little affection, was placed carefully, with supervision, but ran away again later.

Other girls proved able to make more successful

One of two or more	15
Oldest	8
Youngest	7
Only	8
Illegitimate	8

Table 11
Position of child in the home

standards in the home, and was in conflict over the parents' separation which she refused to accept. Routine and discipline were practically unknown to her. Another came from a home with poor background, few standards and was involved in stealing for normal desires and to obtain status.

A study of the results of treatment shows that four of these girls were left at home where further delinquencies later occurred, and two failed to make satisfactory adjustments in placements. One girl, page one hundred and twenty-nine, was unhappy at home, and in conflict over the home situation where she received inadequate supervision; as she was returned home to the same conditions her behavior did not improve. Another, page seventy-two, had few resources at home, felt unwanted, and was involved in further delinquencies from the home. It seems that since the home conditions remained the same when these children returned home, there was little opportunity for them to improve their standards of behavior. One girl, page one hundred and twenty-two, was placed in a home where she had to do housework; she ran away from here because the task of the housework had been one of her reasons for her resentment at her home. An illegitimate child, Ruth, page sixty-seven,, a behavior problem who had been in various homes with a background of immorality, stealing, dull mentality, inadequate standards, and little affection, was placed carefully, with supervision, but ran away again later.

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	Boys	Girls
Neglect, physical, moral, medical -----	8	23
Behavior problem -----	4	8
Lying -----		4
Stubbornness -----		3
School problem -----	4	6
Staying out -----	1	
Stealing -----	4	4
Sex delinquencies -----	1	13
Truanting -----	1	2
Running away -----	1	8
Mixed -----		

Table III

Types of problems found in these case studies

justments . Gertrude, page sixty-four, left at home was provided with adequate recreation and seemed able to get along satisfactorily; conditions in the home were improved when work was done with the parents as well as with the child in order to bring about an adjustment. Others were placed with relatives, in special schools, or with one parent in an improved environment, and apparently were able to get along satisfactorily.

Blanch, page one hundred and twenty-eight, an unwanted child, was able to get along better at home and school when work was done with the parents so that they took more interest in the child. May, page forty-eight, who was involved in sex difficulties, truanting, and a behavior problem, was placed in a school although she had been considered a hopeless case; in the school where there was a better environment, supervision, normal relationships, the girl was able to adjust.

In reviewing the problems of these girls it seems that work needed to be done with the parents in order to work out better situations, and that the girls needed adequate adult relationships, affection, encouragement, suitable environment to bring out the best in the individual, higher standards, interesting school programs, vocational training, guidance, and proper recreation. Each girl had a different combination of factors contributing to her situation and form of behavior, and needed individual treatment, for each one reacted as he understood and interpreted the situation.

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not as a problem particularly, but in an effort to determine his musical talent, if any. Others were found physically neglected, were involved in problems of stealing, school behavior, inability to get along with companions, truanting, and being disobedient. Alfred, page sixteen, had run away from several homes because he was unable to adjust to those in which he was placed. Mark, page forty, had been found doing some petty stealing, truanting, and was a school problem. His mother was more interested in the conditions of the home than in seeing that the boys should have some fun, and father was a strict disciplinarian, anxious that the boys make good. Because he had had a hard time in his own youth before coming to the United States, he was especially eager that his boys should make a success of life. William, page ten, had come to his aunt's home from an environment of alcoholism, immorality, and insecurity. The aunt had little understanding of the boy and the best ways to dealing with and adolescent. Tom, page forty-three, came from similar home conditions, could not get along with his contemporaries, and had received no moral training. He showed no emotional feeling, and had been subjected to very unstable living conditions. In the case of Frank, page one hundred and fifteen, there appears again a father who was very strict with his children, and who had himself had a very hard time before coming to this country. He carried over his Old World ideas and attitudes into his relationship with his children. With Ralph, page twenty-seven, the earlier experiences of the child, along much better. Alfred, page sixteen, who had run away from

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his poor health, his strong attachments to his mother seemed to have been traumatic; the behavior developed was a protection mechanism to help carry him along.

The first placements of these boys in various homes had not always been successful or permanent because of the inability of the foster parents to keep the boy longer. In the various homes appear conditions of alcoholism, immorality, non-support, or unsatisfactory relationships because of the second marriage of one parent or a separation. In the majority of cases there were inadequate parental or adult relationships and very poor home conditions.

In some cases there were emotional disturbances, nervous disorders, or mental handicaps which seem to have affected the child. In the case of Mack, page seventeen, the mother was a mental case, father alcoholic; the boy had a poor environment and little training. Frank, page one hundred and fifteen, had a mother who had been diagnosed as dementia praecox and father was very strict in the home. The boy, living under unwholesome conditions, gave evidences of developing a schizoid personality. Ralph, page twenty-seven, had a mother also who had been considered neurotic, on the verge of a psychosis before her suicide. Again with Alln, page thirty-eight, is a mother who was a psychotic personality, but seemed to be able to get along with supervision.

After placement with relatives or in foster homes in a better environment some of these boys were able to get along much better. Alfred, page sixteen, who had run away from

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several foster homes finally became contented at his uncle's home where he may have felt that he really belonged to someone. Dick, page eight, , a full orphan, had received little care with various relatives, but finally became happier with an aunt who was interested in him. Ralph, page twenty-seven, needed to be placed where he could form normal relationships because of his strong emotional attachment to his mother before her death and his great concern about himself. Mack, page seventeen, is another example of a boy growing up without parental care or discipline who made great improvement with an aunt.

Among the remaining seventeen children, only four were found without problems other than neglect. Harriet, page ninety-eight, was very inactive in the home and unwilling to do any work; another had been abandoned by her mother; still another had to be placed because of the death of the parents.

In the other cases problems of behavior included stubbornness, lying, stealing, running away, and enuresis. Marjorie, page one hundred and five, resented not being able to have her friends at home. Another cause for antagonism was the conflict over the girl's desire to become a beautician and the parents' Old World ideas which made it difficult for them to accept this. Others hated school had little incentive or encouragement, or were interested in a particular trade which could not be followed because of the parents' objection. Gladys, page fifty-seven, left school because she could not

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keep up in the work and keep her job as household assistant. Being dissatisfied with the home environment, she was anxious to get away. In the case of Marta, page one hundred and eleven, the lack of progress in school was due in part to a reading difficulty, but she was also very unhappy at home. Mildred, page ninety, was dissatisfied, and seemed to have little opportunity to study at home. Grace, page eighty-three, from a home of constant quarreling had also done poorly in school.

Four of these children felt insecure and lacked adequate family life because of their various removals from one home to another. Eleanor, page seventy-nine, a child of a forced marriage had lived with her aunt, but was aware of the sordid stories of her background. Tom, page forty-three, was very unhappy with his grandmother, but responded quickly to affection in a foster home. Many were unhappy at home because of inadequate family relationships, immoral conditions, unhappy situations, too much responsibility, and too little recreation.

The fact of the father's having a court record, the desertion and alcoholism of mother or father, or immorality in the family history contributed to the instability of the home.

Thirteen of these girls were placed away from home. Fewer than half were able to adjust; in some instances the outcome can not be determined at present, and in a few cases the girls definitely did not take advantage of the placement; Mildred, page ninety, for example, a child of a forced marriage, with an alcoholic father and an epileptic mother was able to

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Mildred, page ninety, for example, a child of a forced marriage,

with an alcoholic father and an epileptic mother was able to

do better school work and was happier in a different environment. Marjorie, page one hundred and five, continued to find home unsatisfactory after her return there, and became involved in further difficulties. Four of these were returned home where conditions were improved or recreation provided.

Most of these children were, to conclude, in court for reasons including stubborn complaints made by parents or friends, neglect, running away, or sex delinquency. The children were of various nationalities, and from different kinds of home conditions as has been shown. The ages of these children ranged from thirteen to sixteen and down to the age of three, with over half from thirteen to sixteen. The intelligence quotients varied from ninety to one hundred and thirty. A great majority of children with undesirable habits and reactions, personality deviations, and delinquent trends are to a great degree the results of the environment in which they were reared. In many cases there was an inadequate understanding of the child by the parent and insufficient appreciation of the individual personality.

The principle factors involved in the neglect were a lack of standards in the home, lack of discipline, lack of training in normal family life, lack of security, happiness, protection, supervision, encouragement and recreation, lack of satisfactory adult relationships, lack of interesting school programs or incentive to study in the home, lack of opportunity to develop individuality. There was a great need of developing happy relationships between the parents and children. Vocational

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Abbreviations used

MSPCC-Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
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OPW -Overseers of Public Welfare

CHS-Church Home Society

DCG-Division of Child Guardianship

CAA-Children's Aid Association

BCH-Boston City Hospital

HDCC-Home for Destitute Catholic Children

BPH-Boston Psychopathic Hospital

CWD-Child Welfare Department

MGH-Massachusetts General Hospital

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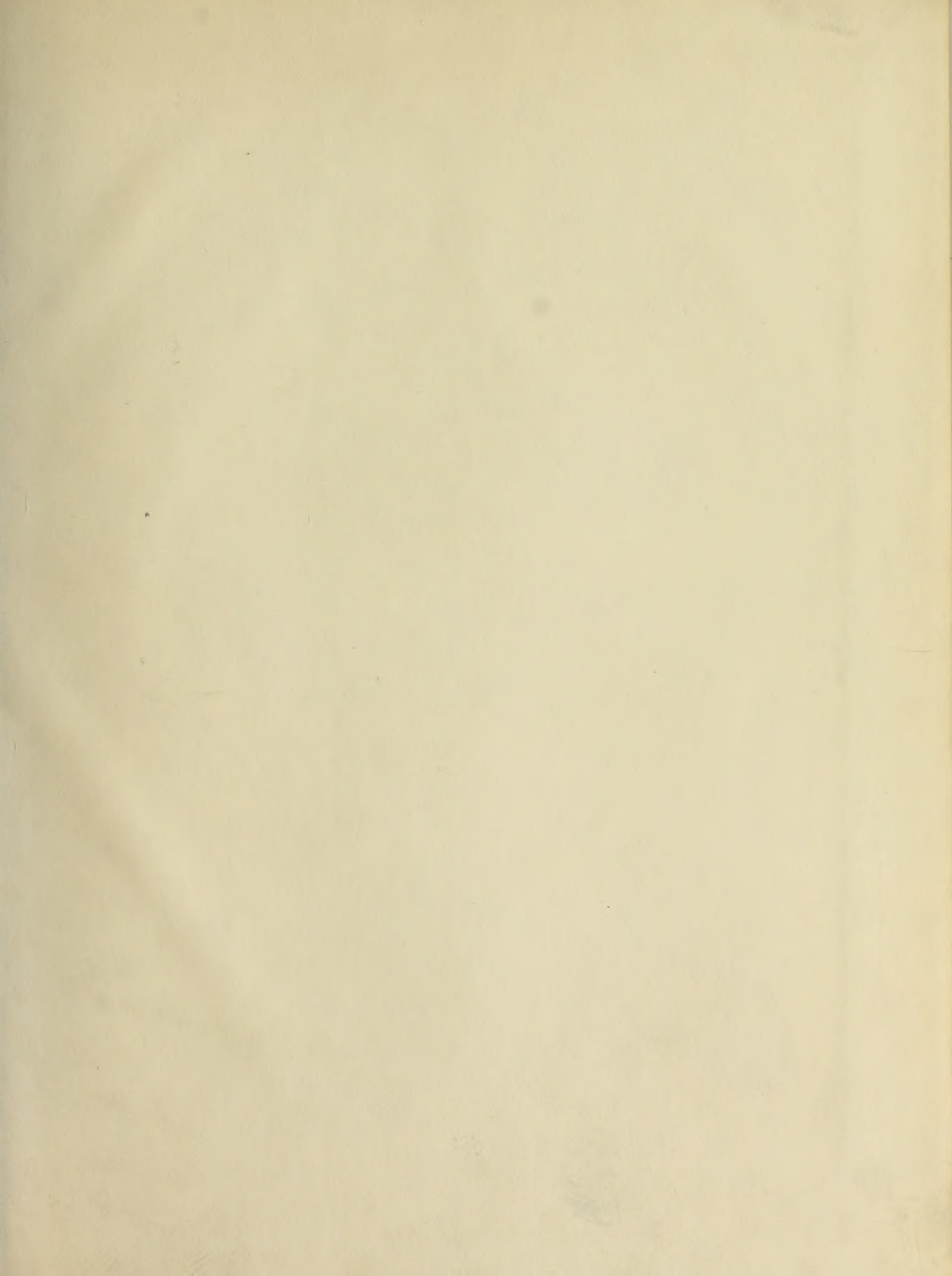
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